The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Prince Ferdinand a Candidate for the Spanish Throne.

Queen Isabella Protests Against the Revolution and Claims the Crown.

Greece Allowed Eight Days to Decide Regarding the Peace Protocol.

SPAIN.

Prince Ferdinand a Candidate for the Throne—The Directory.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 7.

It is said that Prince FERDINAND has consented to be a candidate for the throne of Spain.

Orders have been issued for the execution of the assassins of the Governor of Burgos.

It is generally conceded that Señor OLOZAGA will be chosen to preside over the Constituent Cortes. Many rumors prevail about the proposed Directory. Some assert that the members are to be elected for five years. Many political arrests have lately been made. All the prisoners are charged with being engaged in the Carlist movement.

The name of Prince GIRGENTI has been stricken from the rolls of the Spanish army.

The Carlists are very active, and there are indications that they are laboring to produce an insurrection, which may break out at any moment. It is rumored that the 11th inst. has been fixed upon by them for open demonstrations against the Provisional Government.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 7.

Queen ISABELLA has issued another manifesto, denouncing the revolution in Spain, and asserting her right to the throne.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Eight Days Granted Greece to Accept the Peace Protocol.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The Great Powers have granted a delay of eight days for the Greek Government to make its final decision in regard to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

The announcement is made, on official authority, that late advices from Athens give the French Government good reason to hope that the pacific policy of King GEORGE will triumph over the excitement of the hour. Great agitation still prevails in Athens.

California Markets and Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, Feb. 6.

Flour, $4 75@$5 75. Wheat—Choice shipping grades, $1 75@$1 77½. Legal tenders, 74¾.

The Kentucky Mining Company passes its dividend for January.

The Yellow Jacket Mining Company have declared a dividend of $100 a foot for the month of January, and have also increased the number of shares to twenty per foot, instead of one, as heretofore.

Mining stocks through the week have been active, with a general falling off in prices: Alpha, $68; Belcher, $31; Bullion, $26; Chollar, $161; Confidence, $83; Crown Point, $68; Empire Mill, $128; Gould & Curry, $107; Hale & Norcross, $60; Imperial, $139; Kentuck, $312; Ophir, $44; Overman, $77; Savage, $60; Sierra Nevada, $30; Yellow Jacket, $1,570.

A Riot Among Firemen in Philadelphia—One Man Fatally Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 7.

One company of the present Volunteer Fire Department of this city removed to a new location yesterday, and, as usual in such cases, a building near by was set on fire to celebrate the event. This brought other companies on the ground, and a riot ensued resulting in the mortally wounding of one man with an iron bar. Subsequently the house of another company was bombarded with stones and much injured. The frequency of similar affairs has caused a movement to be started in the City Council for a paid Fire Department.

A Boy Shot and Killed by a Barber in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, Feb. 7.

MICHAEL KAUFFMAN, a German barber of this city, shot a little boy named EDWARD MILLER, on Saturday evening. The boy was looking into the shop window, and after being ordered away by KAUFFMAN, the latter fired a revolver through the window, killing the boy almost instantly. KAUFFMAN narrowly escaped lynching by the citizens, but was hurried off to jail.

A Young Girl Strangled by her Insane Father in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Feb. 7.

An insane man, named HOFFER, living in the outskirts of Hannibal, Mo., murdered his daughter, 10 years old, yesterday. He strangled her with a strap, then cut her body in two, and otherwise mutilated the corpse. He was arrested. When asked why he committed the deed, he replied that he offered her as a sacrifice to Christ.

Death in a Church at Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 7.

Mr. JOHN W. WHITTAL, a prominent resident of this city, and manager of the Great Brook Woolen Company, died suddenly in the First Congregational Church this afternoon from a stroke of apoplexy.

WASHINGTON.

The Corrupting Influences of the Lobby—Its Origin and Progress—Social Life.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1869.

The presence of a powerful Third House in town, street cars crowded with millionaires, dinner parties running into one another at WELCKER's, greenbacks flowing in rivers, leads one to reflect what the popular idea of Congress must be, when it causes people to make such efforts on its honor. Formerly a politician was a poor man, politics and poverty being a sort of synonym; nowadays hardly a politician will you find who is not well to do in the world; and the question arises whether bribery has done any work in throwing its money-bags into the scales of Justice, whether legislation has been carried on with a view to favor individual business interests, or whether any other cause has transformed our legislators into capitalists—men needing no overt bribes, since the natural affiliations between wealth and wealth answer all such purposes. We most of us remember the story of DANIEL WEBSTER taking his note of hand, indorsed by RUFUS CHOATE, into a well-known bank for discount, and being politely informed that its negotiation was impossible. "Is there no money in the bank?" thundered he, with grand incomprehension but useless argument. And nothing ever illustrated better the impecunious condition of the men of that incorruptible and iron age. But in the present era, what Congressman has his paper protested? If we want the wealthiest bankers, the chief directors of great railways, the owners of vast mills, the wielders of tremendous iron interests, where shall we look for them but in Congress?

The beginning of this curious turn in the wheel of affairs may be found as far back as the early days of the American party, so-called, some fifteen years ago. If this Party had succeeded in its chief objects, no one can deny that the delicate and complicate machinery of our Government would not now be exposed to the tampering of rude and experimenting foreign hands. But in order to attain such important ends as this party had in view, radical changes in the manner of conducting affairs were required, a professional name, which had heretofore been a bulwark of respect, was necessarily disregarded, and it was deemed unadvisable that those who had held office under the old condition of things should continue to hold it. Thus the mercantile element came uppermost, wealthy men who could meet the expenses of election were sought for, and natural momentum has done the rest. Whether a Legislature of millionaires will attend to the general interests of the country at large rather than to their own, depends on the character and probity of its individuals; but all that one can say is, that if they do they will present an anomaly never before met with in the history of human nature. Will the owner of immense iron-works, works now paying cent-per-cent, rise in Congress and propose, or consent, to relieve other interests of the stupendous tax on the article which his cent-per-cent obliges them to pay? Will the mill-owner rise and consent to let in the fabrics of other lands, to clothe the laborer whom he obliges to gild his gold with the price he pays for clothing? Will the salt-manufacturer, with Saginaw and Syracuse behind him, consent to admit the salt of Turk's Island free of duty, on the one hand, or, on the other, that of the Mexican Island of Carmen, in the Gulf of California, where salt exists inexhaustibly and in unrivaled purity, and would save to the Pacific farmers inestimable quantities of beef and pork now utterly lost for the want of it? These are not the things which occur to-day, and when any of them do occur we shall be nearer the ideal republic than the most daring dreams of any visionary among us all ever aspired to reach. There is, indeed, a rumor that Mr. SPRAGUE, perhaps the largest cotton manufacturer in the country, is shortly to speak decisively in favor of free trade, a rumor somewhat strengthened by the prevailing belief in his general disinterestedness, it being reported that he has never yet drawn any portion of his salary as Senator.

Reflections like these will be continued to a dangerous and distracting point by any one who peruses the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. D. A. WELLS, perhaps the most complete and conclusive exposition of the industrial and commercial affairs of the country emanating, during late years, from any source,—and showing, as it does, with much perspicuity and with arithmetical accuracy, the manner in which the legislation of the country has been subsidized into the service of great private and, in many cases, merely local interests, to the detriment of the broad general welfare. It is more upon this rock of great single interests, than upon any other, that we are in danger of splitting. These tremendous stakes in the hands of so few men, giving rise to speculations on a scale of continental grandeur, threaten to convert the National Treasury into a mere faro-bank, and are one of the most potent elements of disintegration that a body politic has ever known.

Meanwhile, in the midst of all the agitation of railway kings and their efforts, of tariff pressures and of Cabinet makers, and although next month another absorbing drama is to be opened in the dreaded disagreement of the new President and Congress, with all its possibilities of trouble, the wave of social life passes over without shattering one of its shining foam-bubbles. It is Carnival week; next Wednesday the bells toll and the revelers pause and put ashes on their heads, but till then they swing triumphantly on their way. Receptions, balls, weddings, *matinées* and Germans, going on from dark till dawn, five deep. The great event of the week has been the reception of Mrs. Attorney-General EVARTS. Mrs. EVARTS is a woman beyond her youth, but possessed of remarkable personal beauty. She brings here a grace and refinement and sparkle that Washington society had learned to do without, and the charm of her cordial and perfectly high-bred hospitality has already made her house a delightful rendezvous. Every one of any note in the city passed through the rooms at her last reception, and the brilliant uniforms and exquisite toilettes, and the profusion of flowers everywhere at hand, rendered the scene almost enchanting. Major-Generals and Senators are so much the staple of society, that one does not think of enumerating them; but prominent among those guests who were strangers in town was Miss HOAR, of Concord, Mass.; Mr. FRANK LESLIE, the publisher, of New-York; Mr. PARTON, whom some one calls the Plutarch of the present; Mr. SQUIERS, the South American traveler, with his wife, the editress of the *Lady's Magazine*, a woman whose large-eyed and Oriental beauty, set off by a toilette of satin and *point appliqué*, with black diamonds, made a dazzling picture. It was altogether the most distinguished of the receptions that have yet taken place, and fittingly wound up the hospitalities extended by the ladies of the Cabinet.

DOMINO.

The Proposed Reduction of the Army—The Annexation of St. Domingo—The Senate and the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The details of the proposed bill for the reduction of the army, agreed upon by the House Military Committee yesterday, and outlined in these dispatches last night, are in brief as follows:

First—Consolidate the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments into one department, to be called the Department of Supply.

Second—Consolidate the ordnance and artillery into one corps.

Third—Reduce the number of infantry regiments from forty-five to thirty.

Fourth—No more Brigadier-Generals of the line to be appointed beyond the present number, eight, thus abolishing the two commissions now vacant.

Fifth—No more Brigadier-Generals to be appointed in the Staff, except the Chief of the Supply Department.

Sixth—Abolish Regimental Commissaries of Subsistence for cavalry.

Seventh—Reduce the number of non-commissioned officers in each regiment.

Eighth—Abolish bands.

Ninth—The term of enlistment to be five years.

Tenth—The mode of reduction to be by absorption—that is, in military phrase, by "casualty," expiration of terms of enlistment, discharge, death, disability, dismissal, resignation, &c.

Eleventh—All the Staff Departments to be reduced in the number of their officers.

No new appointments are to be made, either from West Point or from civil life, until this reduction is accomplished, which it is estimated will require about two years. The number of officers thus cut off is about six hundred. The measure will be proposed to-morrow, under a suspension of the rules, as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. It is designed, as much as anything, to test the temper of the House, some of its leading members having complained that the Military Committee were apathetic on this question. If the Army Appropriation bill is to be cut up indiscriminately, without regard to the objects or necessities for which the money is appropriated, as it has been for three days past, then it is absolutely necessary that Congress reduce the army in the same proportion. Gen. BUTLER, animated by his inveterate hostility to the Regular Army, stands ready to propose, as a substitute for the foregoing, a still more sweeping reduction, which amounts almost to annihilation. It is exceedingly doubtful, considering all the circumstances, whether any reduction is finally accomplished at this session. There are but twenty-one working days left.

THE ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO.

It is proposed to-night to bring up the St. Domingo annexation project in the House again to-morrow, provided some one favorable to it can get the floor under the call of States for bills and resolutions. The project has gathered strength during the week. An official dispatch was received here on Friday, from BAEZ, President of the Republic, giving the most positive assurance that the Government and people of St. Domingo will accept annexation with avidity and satisfaction. The statement having been made that the debt of the Republic was six or seven millions, Mr. J. W. FABENS, confidential agent of the Dominican Government, has addressed a note to Hon. N. P. BANKS, stating that the entire indebtedness of the Republic, including the paper money in circulation, will not exceed $500,000.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

There will be an earnest effort to obtain action in the Senate at the present session on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. It came up yesterday for a short time, and the friends of the repeal gave notice that they should press action until the question was decided. But if the House and Senate should disagree, as now seems very likely, the question would almost certainly go over to the next Congress. There is a disposition in the Senate, and it has unquestionably increased within the past three weeks, to wait until Gen. GRANT is officially heard from, especially in the selection of a Cabinet. Senators have said, within the past week, that as Gen. GRANT seems disposed to rely wholly on his own judgment and knowledge of the qualifications and principles that should govern the selection of a Cabinet, it will be best to wait and see if events justify such a reliance before the Senate surrenders any of its power in the premises. These utterances, of course, are mainly the ebullition of feeling on the part of Senators, who are chagrined because they have not been consulted, but it accounts in no small degree, for the apathy in the Senate on the subject of the Tenure-of-Office repeal. Should the Cabinet be satisfactory, and should Gen. GRANT say or intimate officially that in the reform of the civil service he must be something more than a prosecuting attorney against delinquent officers, the repeal of the law will almost certainly follow.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The House Committee on Revision of the Laws considered two bills yesterday, which were presented respectively by Mr. JENCKES and Judge POLAND, providing for a change in the Naturalization laws. One of these measures prohibits the State Courts from naturalizing foreigners, and the other leaves it precisely as it is at present, with certain restrictions. The number of years which the applicant must have resided in the United States before voting is the same *de facto*, though according to one bill a person may be naturalized after a residence of four years, but he cannot exercise the suffrage until six months from the time he has taken out his second papers shall have elapsed. Severe penalties are provided against those who issue fraudulent naturalization papers, or who may hereafter vote on fraudulent papers now in existence. The Senate Judiciary Committee will consider this question at their next regular meeting on Wednesday. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN is preparing a bill on the subject.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A session of the Forty-first Congress, of several week's duration, commencing on the 4th of March, is now deemed absolutely certain. There are half a dozen important questions, to say nothing of Tax and Tariff bills, which cannot pass or be considered during the brief remnant of the present session. Among these are the revision of the Naturalization laws, the transfer of the Indian Bureau, the settlement of the *status* of Georgia, the case of Virginia, the Pacific Railroad measures, and probably the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Committee engaged in the investigation of the frauds in the New-York election will sit for some time longer. The recusant witness, SCANNELL, is still under arrest, but he is not kept in very close confinement, through the indulgence of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. So far as his inability to pay is concerned, there are a hundred speculative persons around the Capitol who would gladly take the jewelry he sports and square his accounts.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

The developments of the past week in the Alaska and Wells-Fargo investigations have revealed certain things, which will probably have a good effect here upon Washington correspondence. In the one case, a correspondent is convicted of having meddled with the only dirty phase of the Alaska purchase, and as a consequence has lost caste and reputation with the public. In the other case another correspondent is convicted of a recklessness of statement, little short of criminality, which proves him utterly unsafe and incompetent in his position. If this does not improve the character of correspondence from Washington nothing will.

Quite a scene occurred yesterday before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Hon. JOHN COVODE is Chairman. Mr. F. P. STANTON appeared as counsel in behalf of certain parties who have a bill before the Committee. Mr. COVODE declared that no man who had received $5,000 of the Alaska money could be heard before that Committee, and Mr. STANTON was obliged to depart. Mr. COVODE is a warm personal friend of Mr. PAINTER, who didn't get any of the Alaska money.

THE OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACT.

The report on the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract will be prepared during the coming week. The Committee have taken all the testimony they desire on the subject, and will dispose of the matter without any delay.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

GEN. SPINNER.

The speculations relative to the appointment of Gen. SPINNER as Secretary of the Treasury are the mere assertions of friends, as it is known that he would not accept the office even if it were tendered to him by Gen. GRANT. Prominent gentlemen in New-York, however, have written to him expressing the hope that he may be appointed Collector of Customs for that City.

MONTANA LAND SURVEY.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received advices from the Surveyor-General, at Helena, Montana, showing the completion of the survey of four additional townships in the valley of Deer Lodge River, a tributary of the Hell Gate, in Deer Lodge County, Montana, embracing an area of 91,767 acres. The tract is well watered by several small streams, affluents of Deer Lodge Creek, and is nearly equally divided between bottom and uplands. The timber, which consists chiefly of cottonwood, alder and birch, is confined to the margins of the streams. Some parts of the bottom lands are low and wet, but are generally level, and, where irrigation is practicable, are valuable for agricultural purposes. The uplands are generally rolling, with a second-rate soil, clothed with a fine growth of excellent grass and affording a fine stock range. Deer Lodge City, a thriving place of 250 inhabitants, is situated on this tract. Only one gold-bearing vein is known to exist on this tract. A considerable portion of these lands have already been taken up by actual settlers, some of whom have made fine improvements. There is a large amount of fine land, included in this survey, still unoccupied.

THE REBEL PRISONER BRAINE.

Senator McCREERY and others had a long interview yesterday with Attorney-General EVARTS in relation to the release of JOHN C. BRAINE, of the Confederate navy. Mr. EVARTS expressed some doubts as to whether BRAINE's case could be reached under the President's amnesty proclamation, but listened attentively and favorably to the plea for mercy.

APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The President recently approved the act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to make the appointment of midshipmen to the United States Naval Academy, on or before the 4th of March next, from any State in which the election of members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress does not by law take place previous to the 1st of July, 1869, upon the nomination of members of the House of Representatives from such States in the present Congress, provided no such appointment shall be made from a State not by law entitled to appointment of midshipmen in the year 1869.

The Telegraph and the Coast Survey.

From the Buffalo Courier, Feb. 6.

The United States Coast Survey is now engaged in taking astronomical observations to establish the exact longitude of several far Western cities. For this purpose the telegraph is brought into requisition, and by its aid the desired result can be arrived at to a nicety.

All that is wanted is a cloudless sky at the different points to enable the observers to see the heavenly bodies. Last night the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were connected through from Cambridge University, Boston, to Salt Lake City; but owing to the obscurity of the stars at the last-named place, no observations could be made, and the experiments were deferred until to-night, when, if the weather proves favorable, it is contemplated to place San Francisco in direct communication with Cambridge. The wires worked splendidly last night, notwithstanding the immense distance. The route was from Boston, *via* New-York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Omaha, to Salt Lake City, and only three "repeaters" were used, namely: at Buffalo, Chicago and Omaha.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Alabama Question—The Anglo-American Conference—Britain Unprepared for War—Increase of Pauperism—Statistics of Taxation—Machinery vs. Hands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869.

Since the news that the treaty of perpetual concord and amity between England and America had been signed, sealed and delivered over to the Senate for ratification—here there is no such ceremony—the popularity of the American Minister has, if possible, increased. He has been to Luton in Bedfordshire, cheered at the Temple, and has been invited to Bradford. At Luton, which is a town of some 20,000 inhabitants, mostly engaged in the straw-plaiting business, he was invited to assist at the cermony of opening a new Plait Hall, a mart or exchange for the straw-plaiters. They gave him an address, beautifully engrossed on parchment. He has cords of them. He made a formal reply in writing to the address, which was read by our scholarly Secretary of Legation—Mr. MORAN. At the dinner, without which nothing of either a business or festive character is ever done in England, Mr. JOHNSON was toasted by Lord COWPER, and then, warmed with patriotism, good-fellowship and other good things, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON made one of those speeches which have immeasurably tickled the whole British nation, and made them willing to pay for the depredations of fifty Alabamas, as a cheap recompense for sending them such a jolly Minister. Mr. JOHNSON complimented Luton and everybody in it. The place is really one of the hardest and dullest in England; ignorant, because all the children for generations have been set to plaiting straw when they should have been learning their letters, and reduced of late into unusual poverty by the present fashion of bonnets. But Mr. JOHNSON knew where to take them. The women of Luton and all women he considered the finest of created beings, and the present fashion of bonnets the most detestable that can be conceived. For his part, he admired the old fashions, and hoped they would soon come back again. The Lutonians cheered with extacy. Mr. JOHNSON tells the English that they are the greatest people in the world, except their posterity, the Americans. No country is so free and intelligent as England—except America. They will soon have as extended a suffrage, as liberal institutions, and speak English as well as we do. And as America, after all, is the child of England—a bright boy to be proud of—and the two together to be henceforth and forever a match for all creation, compared with whom, indeed, all creation is not worth mentioning, they go off into paroxysms of cheers and laughter, and grow frantic and hysterical in their admiration of the witty and eloquent Minister who has come to cement an eternal alliance between the two countries.

It must not be supposed that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON ever truckles for favor to the English. He knows a heap better than that. Always and everywhere he carries the starry flag high above the crosses of the Union Jack. America is so far ahead of England, that she can afford to be patronizing and magnanimous, and, as he explained at Luton, even her seeming faults are real virtue. In the late war, for example, he said, the North violated the Constitution, no doubt, but it was only out of love to it and in order to preserve it; while the sole motive of the South in seceding from the Union, was to preserve intact the principles of republicanism and of the Constitution which they thought were being violated. Both parties were thus animated by the highest and best possible motives, and now that their little misunderstanding had been explained by Gen. GRANT and other logicians, they were better friends and more firmly united than ever. In short, the future safety of England can only be assured by doing the right thing and keeping the friendship of America. After all, he says, with irresistible good-natured benevolence, we are the same people, and it would be the greatest pity in the world if you compelled us to blow your Empire into fragments, when we could get along so comfortably as friends and allies.

And England is more and more in a condition to feel this. All Europe is aroused, as men were never aroused before. A telegram flashed out from Berlin would set one million of men in motion, fully prepared for conflict, and armed with the needle gun and steel artillery. A telegram from Paris would make France bristle with twelve hundred thousand bayonets, quivering with the national enthusiasm. Austria has eight hundred thousand men, never so well organized as now. Russia, over her vast dominions, may have a million and a half of soldiers. Europe is over a volcano which may at any moment burst into tremendous eruption; under an avalanche of destruction which the voice of one madman may precipitate upon her; in a vast powder magazine which a single spark may explode. Greece, Bulgaria—obscure tribes whose names we scarcely know by sight and could not possibly pronounce—may light the conflagration of a war more deadly than the earth has seen, prepared for by all the science and skill developed by the highest civilization. For it cannot be disputed that more of human ingenuity for the last twenty years has been devoted to the one object of mutual destruction in war, than to all measures for the improvement of the health and happiness of mankind.

In the event of an explosion of the ready materials, of the use of the men trained and the tools prepared, depending on the mere will and word of not merely one man, but one of eight or ten men, either of whom might speak the fatal word, England relies upon her insular position and her naval power. Army, compared with European armies, she has none. Her hundred and fifty thousand brave volunteers have neither arms nor organization to fit them for active service in the field. *If* a French army could cross the Channel—*if* the Channel fleet could be defeated, or even held two hours at bay—London could be occupied, and terms of peace dictated from the halls of Westminster. The fortresses on which so many millions have been expended will never fire a gun. The chances of a naval conflict alone are between England and the humiliation of such an invasion. Even were America her ally, as against France she is too distant to prevent the catastrophe. The real safety of England is her alliance with France and the lack of motive for war between them. As long as the Emperor lives, and feels his place secure, and England does what he requires, there is no danger, but suppose a state of things in which the welfare of France required the annexation of Belgium, or other wiping out of the stain of Waterloo!

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

I am afraid that pauperism increases faster in England than Popery, and that it will be harder on the rate-payers, for neither preaching nor Parliament can put it down. In December, 1865, there were in London 109,192 persons supported, wholly or in part, by the rates. In December, 1868, there were 143,406—an increase of 40,000. As a pauper with a certain amount of energy, and a certain lack of scruples, becomes a thief, and levies contributions upon individuals, he saves so much to the rate-payers. The world owes him a living, and he takes his own way of collecting his dues. To the one hundred and forty odd thousand paupers in London who quietly take what is given them, you may add 50,000 beggars, thieves, recipients in various guises of the common stock of wealth produced by industry, the whole amount of which is a burden upon labor. Not a penny, not a potato, not a loaf of bread or pound of meat comes in any other way. Whoever eats one meal he has not earned eats to that extent into the earnings of his neighbor, and by so much does as he would not be done by; and this rule applies as well to the Earl of Derby and the Marquis of Bute as to the poorest pauper in Great Britain. The United Kingdom, with organization of industry and an economical development and fair division of its resources, could sustain in great comfort a population of about forty millions. As it is wealth increases the rich grow richer, trade expands, manufactures are perfected; distant populations are made tributary by commerce and by loans of capital, the life-blood of nations is sucked away by loans at exhorbitant rates of interest, while great masses of the English people sink through hopeless poverty and pauperism into preventable disease, and premature mortality. This is shown by the merest glance at the weekly tables of the Registrar-General. In a rural district the death rate is 12 or 15 in 1,000 per annum. In London, good and bad, rich and poor, it is 24; in Salford, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, it rises to 30, 35, 40 in a thousand. That is, there are English towns where, out of every 4,000 persons who die, 3,000 are murdered. Three deaths in four are unnatural, violent, preventable, and for them somebody is answerable. There are places and employments where the mortality is double and treble the normal standard, where the average life is not more than eighteen or twenty years, instead of thirty-five or forty as in others, or sixty to seventy, as it might be everywhere. There are places in England, of course the most crowded and wretched, where half that are born do not live five years, and a man of forty is looked upon as a patriarch. Surely, such places are a disgrace to science, civilization and humanity—sores that ought to be healed, plague spots that ought to be cured, even if cautery, actual or potential, were needed to do it.

England may have some excuse for creating, breeding, and enduring such things. It is a country of slow intelligence, slow movements, running in old deep-worn ruts hard to get out of—tied up in the red tape of precedents, blind and bigoted—but still struggling for reform, working, on the whole, with a manly vigor toward a better system of life. But America, young, bright, intelligent, and free—I do not mean politically so much as morally, socially, and intellectually—has no excuse for falling into or enduring such evils. She has immeasurable riches of land, coal, iron, silver, gold. Her debt, reduced one-half, either in principal or interest, as it readily can be by the means I have already described, might all be placed as rent upon the public lands, and never heard of more. A system of agricultural colonies, thoroughly organized, would relieve the large cities of their burdens, and convert the waste lands of the West and South into gardens of beauty and fertility. Let New-York begin with Long Island, close at hand, and Philadelphia with the warm plains of southern New-Jersey, spreading over them the riches now washed down every sewer into the sea. When I look at the millions of square miles of fertile earth and glorious sunshine in North and South America, Africa and Australia, I am simply shocked with discussions on pauperism and over-population. It will be time enough to talk of the population question when the earth has been subdued, and its unimagined resources developed.

STATISTICS OF TAXATION.

Since I am in the neighborhood of economics and statistics, the following items of English taxation may be of interest. The taxes (except local and poor rates) for the United Kingdom amounted last year to £83,700,000—$418,500,000 gold. Of this sum, property and income paid, £17,671,000; semi-necessaries, as tea, coffee, &c.—what Mr. BRIGHT calls the breakfast table, and which he proposes to set free—with certain matters of pomp and circumstance, armorial bearings, servants, equipages, plate, &c., paid £9,470,000; drink and tobacco, £29,120,000. The single vice of drunkenness pays a tax of £10,000,000; and this over and above a moderate allowance of liquors. This tax paid by drunkards costs—who shall say how much in idleness, pauperism and crime? These taxes fall heavily upon those least able to bear them, even the temperate and careful. A man with an income of £10,000 a year pays in taxes £960; a man with £500 a year, £52; a workman who gets but £70 a year pays £5 taxes—even if he abstain from liquors and tobacco. These, however, are but approximations to the truth. The burden upon men differs greatly; money pays a pretty even percentage. The real difference is between the respective burdens of men and women who never do an hour's useful work in their lives, living in every comfort and luxury, and those whose whole lives are one scene of toil and privation. What are we to say, for example, in a country where a certain number of persons die every week of starvation—where thousands perish of want and misery, of a fact like this:

"The silver plate belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, which had been locked up in Messrs. SMITH & PAYNE's bank since the death of the late Duke, has been once more taken from its concealment. The plate is said to weigh a ton and a half, and is valued at £50,000."

Of course, the young Duke has had no control of the matter, but I do not see how he could walk comfortably through square miles of starvation—through the squalor of great districts of this metropolis with £50,000 worth of silver plate, lying useless at any banker's, which value invested in some useful work would provide a comfortable subsistence for hundreds.

MACHINERY VERSUS HANDS.

The jewelry shops of London display vast quantities of not very useful wealth, but they just now glitter with a show which cannot be pleasant to one class of workingmen—machine-made watches in alluminum bronze cases—"American gold." You can buy a splendid-looking and warranted accurate watch for four or five dollars. A massive alluminum chain to match may cost a dollar more. It was bad enough to see a magnificent Swiss watch manufactory opened in the Strand, close by the Munich and Vienna beer-houses. But watches by machinery may be even a heavier blow to the English workman. For this, in a commercial and free-trade country, there is no help. A brickmaker can smash a brick machine; a stonemason, in the interest of his craft, may refuse to lay a stone cut by machinery until it has been battered and cut over by hand, but how can we be prevented from wearing machine-made watches, which will soon be sold for a dollar?

Now and then an invention comes out that moves our admiration and hurts nobody. Capt. INGLEFIELD, of the Royal Navy, has invented a mode of steering ships by hydrostatic pressure—the pressure of the water in which the vessel floats. The apparatus is, of course, below the water line, and it can be controlled from any part of the vessel. The Captain, sitting in the cabin of the largest iron-clad, with a compass beside him, can steer her with his thumb and finger. If that is not a pretty invention, I know nothing about mechanics; and so simple you wonder that Noah had not thought of it in the ark, as he doubtless would have done, if he had propelled by steam, and cared which way he was steering.

MONADNOCK.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

The Austin (Texas) *Republican* publishes the following letter from Senator WILSON on the proposed division of that State and disfranchisement:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

E. B. Turner:

DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 13th ult. I found on my return from Massachusetts this morning. I can but be deeply interested in the subject matter of which it treats. Concerning the project of dividing Texas, I think you have no reason of apprehension on that score, for I hardly think there are twenty members of Congress who would look with favor upon the proposition.

As to the matter of disfranchisement, that will be left to the States, but I would be glad to see something more stringent than the fourteenth article. The fewer disfranchisements we can get along with safely, the sooner we shall get out of our present troubles. There may be some risk and present inconvenience, but the principle I think to be right, and on the whole best.

I hope the people of Texas will adopt a good Constitution, and be soon represented in Congress.

Very truly, yours, H. WILSON.

BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN.

New-York Harbor Improvement—Plan for Connecting New-York and Brooklyn with Causeways.

No. 43 PINE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The interest expressed in private and public in reference to the matter of communication between New-York and Brooklyn, and the differences of opinion expressed as to the best means of communication, induce me to request an opportunity of explaining a plan which has occupied my attention for a number of years, while professionally occupied in this locality, and which is properly defined by the title to this article.

About ten years ago, while engaged on the Brooklyn Water Works, I was consulted by GEO. S. HOWLAND, Esq., a prominent merchant of Brooklyn, as to the merits of a plan for bridging the East River, which was outlined in writing by him, to consist of alternate blocks and spans, near tide level, with drawbridges. The examinations made at his instance, in connection with much previous knowledge of the tidal and current actions of the harbor and its affluents, obtained in the naval and civil engineer corps, led me to advise a change in the plan suggested, in favor of a solid causeway, with adequate guard locks, warehouses, avenues, and other details of construction and operation.

Since that time, incidental or formal recommendations of the same plan have been made, and the subject was discussed somewhat at length in a Report on the Improvement of the Hudson River, made in 1867, and published in the New-York State Engineer's Report for that year. More recently I have revised the original notes, for adaptation to the present conditions of construction.

My original examination was directed toward the transfer of a large portion of the East River into a wet basin, by the use of a causeway at each end of the section selected, one near Fulton Ferry and the other above Corlear's Hook. As nearly all the advantages to the Harbor will be secured by one of these, and its construction will greatly facilitate that of the second, I have confined the present plan and estimates to the upper causeway, which as to length, depth of waterway, and quantities of material, will cost more, as located, than if placed near the Fulton Ferry.

This location does not directly accommodate the usual transit of the Union Ferry lines, but it has several local advantages. Except for repair and construction large vessels are not much seen above Corlear's Hook, and a causeway between Delancey-street, New-York, and South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, will be above the ocean district of ordinary loading and unloading, anchorage and other direct commercial uses, while in case of an adequate improvement of Hell Gate, which nothing but a causeway will effect, this will be a natural dividing line between the Sound and Harbor commerce. Being above the Navy-yard, which does not send vessels to sea *via* Hell Gate, except at rare intervals, it obviates an objection at Washington on this account, though the advantages to the naval service at the yard, which follow a reduction of the East River tidal currents, largely outweigh any objections to a causeway guard lock, wherever located. Being in the direct line of communication *via* South Sixth-street and Broadway with the entire district of Brooklyn, which is to be developed, and in fact, as near the corner of Clinton and Fulton avenues as the Fulton Ferry, and joining New-York in the immediate vicinity of Grand-street, it provides amply for transit to the greater part of Brooklyn, from a densely populated and readily accessible district of New-York. In point of construction it has the advantages of shoal water and a current eddy about half way from New-York, so that the causeway, and guard locks can be constructed on the entire west end, without serious hindrance from, or increase of, the usual tidal currents, much reducing the expense and hindrances of completing the work, though these are not formidable in character for a lower location. Existing ferries are interfered with much less on this line.

The plan proposed is to build a solid causeway from bulkhead to bulkhead, 450 feet wide, to have not less than two guard locks of 90 feet width and 30 feet waterway, with 395 feet clear lockage, worked by caisson gates; the causeway to have five lines of transit—one central avenue, 60 to 110 feet wide, with a swing bridge over the locks; two side streets, one crossing each caisson as a bridge, and two tunnel streets, passing under the locks, for railway, pneumatic and other uninterrupted conveyances, a large engine and boiler-room being provided for use of power at the locks, on the wharves, in the tunnels and otherwise.

In case this causeway is located near the Fulton Ferry, and it is desirable to maintain an avenue at the City Hall Park level, the central avenue can be readily adapted to this end by raising the pivot centre of the swing bridge, and carrying its grade along the upper warehouse floors.

On this causeway, as thus arranged, 70 warehouses, 5 stories high, and 50 feet front, 140 to 165 feet deep can be located, with connection by arches over the central avenue, and with all the modern facilities for commercial storage and shipment.

The main foundation of this work will be of rip-rap stone walls on each side, dumped from lighters, except for a portion of the guard lock foundations, which will be piled and prepared for sinking proper caissons to contain the masonry walls, and the interior of the causeway, between the rip-rap walls, will be gravel filling; the process of construction beginning with the guard locks and followed by the rip-rap walls to a level fifteen feet below low tide; from this level on each side, from the guard locks to the bulkheads, a line of substantial cribwork will be sunk, and filled with stone and concrete to low tide; above this a sea wall in masonry will be built to five feet above mean high tide, which is the street level of the whole structure. With the exception of the tunnel line immediately below the guard locks, and provided for in the masonry caissons, the tunnels will be constructed in a "thorough cut," after the gravel fill is properly and sufficiently made, and will occupy the centre line of the structure. For convenience of arrangement the tunnels, in the plan made, descend by a zigzag roadway, with three and a half feet grade per hundred, a feature easily modified if occasion requires. The size or number of the locks can also be readily changed.

My estimate of cost is, for

Rip-rap walls..	$351,250	Engine, &c. ...	$50,000
Earth fill	368,000	Warehouses ...	1,750,000
Guard locks..	1,104,400	Land and other damages ...	300,000
Sea wall	496,575	Contingencies .	700,640
Tunnels	731,035		
Swing bridge..	18,000		
Total ...			$6,000,000

This estimate is intended, in its details, to include a reasonable margin of contractors' profit, aside from the item of contingencies, the quantities being determined with as much accuracy as the sources of information under my individual control would permit. The aggregate estimate of income is about thirteen per cent. on this expenditure, from tolls and warehouses.

The immediate intention and effect of this structure is, in my opinion, to benefit the Harbor in three important directions, as primary conditions of its construction, while, as an adequate line of transit between the two great cities and in various other secondary particulars, it is also a municipal benefit.

As a harbor improvement the cessation of the present excessive tidal currents of the East River will relieve, as is possible in no other way, the obstructions to navigation at Sandy Hook, at Hell Gate, and below Albany in the Hudson, while it will entirely relieve several incidental hindrances to harbor commerce. These points cannot be properly discussed in the range of this article, and must be briefly outlined.

Any careful study of the tidal currents in the Harbor and Sound will show that the East River, twice a day, not only becomes an outlet of the Hudson River into the Sound, but also throws into the Sound, on each flood tide, a large portion of the Sandy Hook flood, which goes out to sea again *via* Montauk Point. Practically the East River is *an inlet of the Sound* from the harbor.

This arises from the singular manner in which the Sandy Hook flood-tide precedes that of Montauk Point, and the difference of distance in their tidal run. Bridgeport, forty miles east of Throg's Neck, is about halfway between Sandy Hook and Montauk Point, and the flood-run of the latter is from fifty to sixty minutes later than at Sandy Hook. If the velocities of the waves of oscillation and translation were equal, the tides would meet about a half hour's run east of Bridgeport, but the friction of the East River gorge reduces the speed of our flood, so that the meeting is delayed to about ten miles west of Bridgeport. The superior impact of the Sound flood then backs up the Harbor flood, so that the final crest-wave is formed at Oyster Bay, twenty miles east of Throg's Neck, where the height reached is eight feet six inches above the coast survey plane, it being eight feet two inches at Throg's Neck and Sand's Point, and seven feet at Bridgeport.

When the tides turn, however, from the superior conditions of the Sound flow and the friction at Throg's Neck, the ebb toward New-York does not commence at Oyster Bay, but in the immediate vicinity of Throg's Neck, and by consequence all the Harbor supply thrown into the Sound east of the point where the ebb-tides part, is directly lost to the return ebb-flow of the harbor, and fails of its proper scouring duty on the Sandy Hook bars.

The scientific evidence which proves the annual increase of deposit at the Sandy Hook outlet is abundant and conclusive in the Coast Survey and Harbor Commission reports, surveys and charts. In 1857 they state that Sandy Hook has advanced toward the channel, "within a century, one mile and a quarter, and for the last twelve years at the rate of one-sixteenth of a mile per annum." In twenty years, "in the main ship channel alone, there has been an actual deposit of 2,532,600 cubic feet, (93,800 yards.")' The main channel, which once carried 40 feet water, is now restricted to 28, and is being gradually forced into Sandy Hook Bay, and in a width of outlet of about 7¼ miles is the only main channel which remains. Precisely what the East River outlet now throws away toward Montauk Point is what is needed, and by nature intended, to keep Sandy Hook free, and this the proposed causeway accomplishes.

The proof of this waste cannot be detailed here. It is found in the mud deposits in the Sound opposite and east of Bridgeport and the delta for miles east of Throg's Neck; in the Harbor ice fields carried into the Sound and left there; in the method of navigating the East River on the tides and then only; in the serious reduction of velocity and volume of the ebb tides of the East River, shown by careful observations; in tidal charts and notes, and by other testimony of force; and the importance of the ebb scour to the proper regimen of Sandy Hook, as to all other harbor outlets, is so simple a principle of harbor engineering as to need no argument.

Under the present plan for the improvement of Hell Gate the Government is expected to spend $7,000,000 to secure 26 feet waterway. A clear waterway for the main channels is of course valuable, but this expenditure will not practically improve the navigation of Hell Gate, as the best authorities have admitted, simply because it will not reduce the excessive velocities of the tidal currents of 8½ to 11 knots an hour, which now make the crooked channels a terror to vessels of all classes, and an impossibility to sailing vessels of ocean draft and bulk. The only remedy for Hell Gate is to stop these dangerous currents, and a causeway does this, as nothing else can.

In the Hudson River the waste of the harbor flood-tide toward Montauk Point, has the immediate effect of reducing its legitimate flood supply and ebb return. A stronger flood and ebb is what this river needs, and New-Jersey is interested in the same direction on the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. To use the Hudson River, the Upper Harbor, Newark Bay and its affluents, as a reservoir for the tidal waste of the East River, would effect a direct improvement in navigation, more particularly in the upper part of the Hudson, since the *vis viva* of the flood would naturally expend itself at the bars near Castleton, and above Albany, on which nearly $1,500,000 has been already spent, and which need the additional flood rise and ebb scour involved in this improvement. It is very certain also, from simple principles of action, that the present enormous deposits of silt in our City slips, and basins, and harbor, from the river, will be relieved by increasing the ebb velocities, and by changing the present eddies near the Battery, which now occur.

From these prominent and absorbing improvements of New-York commerce, the incidental benefits which naturally follow a cessation of the East River tidal currents, will occur in detail to any New-Yorker. The bulkhead and pier restrictions which now restrict berth room, will be relieved; the access to these piers will be greatly improved, and the convenience of navigating the river greatly increased; a great reduction will be made in the cost and danger of operating the ferries; the ice-fields and dams will be prevented; in various other ways commerce and navigation will be benefited.

Of the advantages which immediately follow an adequate and permanent connection of both cities, by avenues of level grade and ample width, at tide level, it cannot be necessary to make an argument; this matter is already familiar to residents of both cities. Continuous and safe foot-passage, street railway and vehicle transit; pneumatic tube expressage and telegraphs; great wharfage and storage facility; large increase of population and taxable property near the great centre of business, are among the evident and immediate results.

If the above conclusions are correct, the objection that we obstruct or even impede the navigation of the East River, is untenable. Now the average number of sailing vessels navigating this outlet is 140 per day, or 35 both ways for each tide. With the causeway guard locks, if they are sailed as they now sail, on the flood and ebb runs, instead of a dangerous voyage of 17 miles, they will then have a smooth run and a passage of 450 feet through wide inlets which can be thrown open four times a day of slack water, and which can lock them all through at other tidal stages, in fleets, in sixty to eighty minutes. In what sense can this be compared with the present detentions at Throg's Neck and the Battery; the loss of days and weeks from ice in the Winter; the danger of life, the marine insurance and steam towage; the risks of collisions; the gain of improved access to wharves, and the improved wharves; in fact, this plan, for the East River, creates a navigation and a commerce which is now, and otherwise must be impossible.

With an apology for the space occupied by this subject, which, in fact, pertains to several hundred square miles of water surface, and the semi-diurnal movement of about 900,000,000 tons of tide-water, I am very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL McELROY, Civil Engineer.

LEVITY IN THE PULPIT.—Profanity is a very common subject of censure from the pulpit, and very properly so, for no vice pays as little, considered from even the lowest standpoint. The blame does not, however, rest entirely with the "world." We see it announced that a Rev. SIDNEY CORBETT lectured at Quincy, Ill., on a recent Sunday evening, announcing as his subject "Mud," and as his text "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." A popular minister is said to have preached in an Eastern city, on the Sunday immediately preceding his usual Summer vacation, from the text "I Go a Fishing," and, on another occasion, to have selected as the text to a sermon to fast young men, the words, "Let her Drive," arbitrarily wrested and perverted in their meaning from the account of Paul's shipwreck. We might multiply instances of the kind, some more and some less marked than the above.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 1.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*An Illustrated History of Ireland.* Kenmare Convent, County Kerry. (New-York: Catholic Publication Society.) The history of Ireland was a history that nobody ever thought of reading, as persons read other histories, because it was the history of a beaten people—beaten mainly by the geographical destiny which placed that smaller island under the lee of the larger; and the world no more cares to entertain a nation's story of injustice and cruelty than the story of an individual with a grievance. It likes to contemplate success and good fortune; and indeed those who love Ireland best take more to the far-off, semi-legendary period of her annals than to that of the last seven hundred years. That tendency is natural enough; and it seems to be rather favorable than otherwise to the literature of history in general, since it suggests for the Celtic antiquities what NIEBUHR, ARNOLD, MULLER and others proposed to do respecting the ancientry of Italy, Greece and the other elder nations of the world. The book before us exercises a fair, and even a critical judgment on the subject of the historic apocrypha which belong to the Irish, as to all other races of mankind, and brings to the elucidation of what ancient Ireland probably was, a good deal of what the archæologists, antiquaries and other explorers of all sorts have gathered on the subject of the old Celtic civilization, in one of the mother islands. In this way the dry or doubtful chronology, and the bald places of the annals are covered over, so to speak, with a valuable growth of antiquarian fact and commentary, which to the critic of history is just as valuable as any of the direct records. We have here in their proper order, brief dissertations on notices of the old Irish language and old manuscripts, preserved in the libraries of Ireland, Belgium and Italy; of the round towers, crosses, oghams, cromlechs, temples, and the numerous relics of social life, worship and war turned up at various times from the soil of the country. Along with all these there is a comprehensive glance at the modern history of Ireland, showing its more prominent occurrences down to the present times, and the passing out of the people to the still more western strands of America.

This very excellent book is the work of a woman—a nun—Miss CUSACK, called Sister Mary Francis Clare, of the Kenmare Convent, in the County of Kerry; and in the firmness and clearness of its style, as well as the arrangement of a subject so varied and so general in its plan, it is a singular credit to the intellectual womanhood of Ireland. The work is literally lit up with a crowd of attractive illustrations following its illuminated frontispiece, and presenting a variety of natural scenes and historic acts, from which the memory especially brings away the "Marriage of Strongbow," by HENRY DOYLE, with its many happy touches and the general effect that so reminds one of MACLISE's groupings. There are also maps of Ireland, chorographical and ethnic. It is on the whole a very attractive book, and a valuable one too. It will gratify all those Irishmen who wish to know as much as possible about the ancient history of their country, and recommend that history to thousands who never before cared to give the subject a thought. The book, got up in beautiful style, does honor to the typography of the Kenmare Convent, as well as to pretensions of the Irish artists.

—*Better Views of Living.* By A. B. CHILD, M.D. (Boston: ADAMS & Co.) This is a genuine Boston book. It rationalizes religion. "Religion," says the Doctor, "is the yearning of the heart of man for something not possessed. Religion is simply desire." He might have added, beautifully:

> "The desire of the moth for the star,
> Of the night for the morrow;
> The longing for something afar
> From the sphere of our sorrow."

This would have been a good motto for his book; but he would not dare quote from poor PERCY SHELLEY. Dr. CHILD says "every religion is divine, and every faith is true." We don't know what a conclave of Cardinals or an assembly of Presbyters would say to that; but we are sure his book is full of the most admirable views of Christian principle, and of the whole duty of man in this world.

—*The Law of Love and Love as a Law.* By MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D. (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) This work is a careful, methodic and, we believe, exhaustive essay on the subject of moral science, both theoretical and practical, divided and arranged in a great number of classifications which have their logical order in sequence, and are all maintained and set forth with a precision that makes peremptory claim on the attention of the philosophic student. The author sets aside the notions of HOBBES, WOLLASTON, CLARKE, JOUFFROY and others respecting the moral obligations, and maintains that to be truly moral, a man shall follow out *the end* that he himself considers highest and best, according to his lights. He supposes moral beings to exist, with intelligence and sensibility sufficient to enable them to apprehend ends good in themselves, and also ultimate and supreme. The main principle of this philosophy would seem to be the eclectic liberty of a man to seek the end for which God made him. "It will be observed," he *says*, "that I use the word *end* in its most general sense, without specifying what it may be. If it be to make money, so be it; if to eat and drink, so be it. But whatever *it* may be, if a rational system of philosophy be possible, the ground of obligation must be in the *end*, and the rules of conduct will be from that. So the Apostle viewed it. 'If,' says he, 'the dead rise not, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.' This is good philosophy and also common sense. It is just drawing the rule of conduct and of duty from the *end*." This will give an idea of the manner in which he sets it forth in his precise and elaborate book. The easy reader, who may suppose that one-half of it is too full of terminology and definition, may find himself more at home toward the close, where several essays occur on the subjects of social duty and government, which have a popular interest for most persons—such as "divorce," "women's rights," "household rule," &c. But, on the whole, the book is a student's rather than one for the general reader.

—*The Children in the Temple.* By Rev. H. CLAY TRUMBULL. (Springfield: J. W. HOLLAND & Co.) This is an excellent handbook for Sunday School instruction and Sunday School concerts, giving a great number of lessons and formulas which will be found of much assistance to those in charge of Sunday School classes.

—*The Swamp Doctor's Adventures in the South and West,* by MADISON TENSAS, and *Solitaire.* (Philadelphia: PETERSON & BROTHERS.) These two books, bound in one, contain a great variety of jocose narrative, made doubly attractive by the very graphic illustrations. The reader who looks on these last, being in "a concatenation accordingly," is "a gone coon"—he is booked for the whole volume. It is a work for the backwoods and the rafts of mighty rivers, such as the Missouri and Mississippi; and it will also be appreciated in many places not quite so far from the Delaware and the Hudson.

—*What I Know About Ben Eccles.* By ABRAHAM PAGE, (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.) This story is published by Mr. PAGE's executor, and is a good, garrulous kind of story for quiet and contemplative readers who do not want to be tickled or thrilled right away, or have the wedding cakes hurried up. The author had an observant quiet eye for the peculiarities of society and a happy power of delineating the unexaggerated ways of men and women. There is something in his book that reminds one of HAWTHORNE, and its simple truth contrasts very favorably with the fast and flashy tone and movement of the general run of stories.

—*Nature's Nobleman.* By the author of *Rachel's Secret.* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) This is a well-written story of a man's struggles against the consequences of his father's ruin. The many disappointments which occur just as he was on the point of achieving success bring out in bold relief the indomitable courage of the man, who knows no such word as fail. Due poetic justice is at last awarded him by Dame Fortune, and he regains the home of his ancestors, besides being united to one who has been faithful to him throughout. There is enough of incident and description to interest even the most *blasé* reader of novels.

Musical Notes.

WM. A. POND & Co. continue the publication of their "Spirit of Burlesque." It is a pity that so great a demand for works of the kind exists, but as it does, publishers can hardly be blamed for seeking to supply it. This week the endeavor has resulted in the issue, (in excellent style, of course,) of two new pieces, one a characteristic song called "Tapping at the Garden Gate," and the other a succession of idiotic words to a puerile melody, the whole entitled "The Indian Drum." It is unfortunate, since the music of the latter production cannot be intelligibly described in a daily newspaper, that we should lack space to quote the verses. The familiar story ending in an apotheosis of the "Great Panjandrum with the Little Button" is common sense in comparison. Besides these masterpieces, POND & Co. have set forth "Just the Thing for Frank;" a production *ejusdem farinæ*, a pleasant song by CLARIBEL, entitled "What Need have I the Truth to Tell;" and "The Easy Chair Waltz," by T. J. COOK. How refreshing is the contrast with such compositions of SCHUMANN's exquisite "Traumerei!" POND & Co.'s new edition of that work, as also a fresh number of the "Universal Library," in the shape of an agreeable piano sketch, by E. M. LOTT, called "Glittering Dew," and an elaborate, but clear and tasteful arrangement of the pretty galop in "L'Œil Crevé," by MYRON A. COONEY, are to be referred to as really worthy of bearing their imprint.

L. DACHAUER & Co. publish a very elaborate if not very comprehensive potpourri, founded on LECOCQ's "Fleur de Thé," and the work of GEORGE C. ABEL; also the song of the *cantinière*, a bravura air, the opening bars of which have quite a martial ring, and finally an arietta, "En tous pays," from the same opera. An excellent and fresh duettino for soprano and tenor, called "Io vivo e t'amo," by the well-known composer CAMPANA, has reached us, too, bearing the imprint of the same firm.

The Inconveniences of Public Travel—Letter from Mr. Bergh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The bill introduced in the Legislature by Hon. W. GOULD, not meeting with general approval, and the subject being universally regarded as one of sufficient moment to warrant an effort being made for the relief of the traveling public by car and stage, as well as for the generous hard-working horse, permit me to offer an amendment.

SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act, no omnibus drawn by two horses shall weigh more than 1,500 pounds, nor carry more than twelve persons inside and six upon the top, exclusive of driver and conductor; and no rail car propelled by two horses shall exceed in weight 5,000 pounds, nor carry more than forty-eight passengers, exclusive of driver and conductor, to wit: twenty-four inside and twenty-four upon the top, and every such passenger shall be provided with a comfortable seat; and whenever all the seats in any omnibus or car shall be occupied, it shall be so announced to the public, by a sign on some conspicuous part of the same. The ascent to the top of said car or cars shall be by a staircase on either side of the rear end of same; and no platform shall be allowed of greater size than is required for the driver in front, and the conductor behind said vehicle to rest upon. Any person or association of individuals that shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, fined not less than $25, or be imprisoned, not exceeding thirty days; or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court before whom the offense is tried.

SEC. 2. No railway track hereafter to be laid in any city of this State shall exceed in space between the rails 3 feet, and all the roads at present existing surpassing this limit shall, as the periods of their franchise expire, be made to conform therewith; and no car, constructed after the passage of this act, shall exceed in width 5½ feet from outside to outside.

Permit me also to explain the provisions of the forgoing sections. The present omnibus was originally built to be drawn over, what is termed "cobble stones," and was required to be of great strength; but now, the pavement having been improved, it is manifest that the present vehicle is unnecessarily heavy.

The railway car, too, should the proposed limit to the number of passengers be acceptable, could, without inconvenience, be reduced in weight as well as size, at least one third; whereby the number of persons within them could be augmented beyond the number specified by Mr. GOULD's bill; while neither omnibus nor car, when loaded, would greatly surpass in weight his limit.

It is also apparent that much relief would come to the movement in the streets by reason of the diminished space required for the cars, and to make the modification more obvious, the space in the Fourth-avenue, for example, where there are no less than four tracks, could have one entirely suppressed. The ascent to the top of the car would be very easy, as, over the seats inside, room only is necessary to sit, and during hot weather awnings would sufficiently protect those outside. There is little doubt that the top seats would be most in requisition.

The only purpose of this Society, in venturing to offer these and similar suggestions, and to ask for their adoption by the Legislature, is to mitigate as far as possible the sufferings of mankind, and of that faithful and overburdened auxiliary of civilization, the horse.

Respectfully, HENRY BERGH.

FEB. 6, 1869.

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. J. B. Ecclesine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of motion to vacate order of arrest in this case, argued yesterday in the Superior Court, it was incorrectly stated that "there appears to be now no dispute that the statements were incorrect." The defendant has made no such admission in his affidavits on the motion, but contends that the statements complained of are supported by the public reports of the Insurance Department, and none of the statements in his chart relating to the other forty-three Companies named in it have been disputed.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

The Word White in the Ohio Constitution.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, (Dem.,) Feb. 5.

We hope the General Assembly of the State of Ohio will submit an amendment to the Constitution, similar in its terms to that proposed by our Democratic friend, Mr. BALL, of Muskingum, in the House of Representatives. That amendment is that the word "white" in the Constitution shall be construed to mean only those who have no distinctly visible admixture of African blood. The word white is one that it would be supposed admitted of no controversy in its general character as applied to a race of men. But partisan feeling and prejudice have called it in question. It is time that its meaning was authoritatively settled by a tribunal which is equally above Courts and Legislatures. We allude to the people. If they decide that white means part negro, or all negro, let them say so, and that will be the end of it. If they say white means all white, it will be a decision that will have to be respected. The submission of the amendment next Fall would also be valuable, as suggesting to the next Legislature how our people stand on the point of amending the Federal Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. This subject will come before the next Assembly, and it is highly desirable that they should have the latest and best expression upon it. By all means let the question be put to the voters of Ohio, whether, when they say whites alone shall vote, they mean that any colored men shall vote under it.

Prospects of the Peach Crop.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Feb. 6.

We have heard no complaints in this region, thus far this season, in regard to the injury of the peach buds, from severe weather, and it is hoped they will not be killed this Winter. In some places at the West, the mercury has fallen considerably lower than in Western New-York, and in some parts of Missouri and Illinois it is reported the peach buds have been injured. A letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Champaign, Ill., says: "Many rumors are afloat in regard to the condition of the peach buds. That they are killed in many places is doubtless true, but in the majority of the peach orchards of the State there is no doubt of an abundant supply of live buds for a good crop. Few people distinguish between fruit and leaf buds, and a less number are familiar with what are known as dormant leaf or fruit buds. Hence so much contradictory evidence in regard to the condition of fruit buds."

From the Denton (Md.) Times, Feb. 5.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion among our experienced fruit growers relative to the effect the recent warm spell has had upon our next Summer's crop of peaches. Some contend that the buds are sufficiently swollen to be affected by the cold, should any be experienced, while others are equally tenacious to an adverse opinion. They all admit that the buds are swollen, but differ in regard to the degree. This, we imagine, depends altogether upon the quality of the soil on which the trees stand. Those on light, sandy soils are more advanced than those on heavy clay land, and we would not be the least surprised if some orchards are an entire failure again this year.

Balls at Trenor's Lyric Hall.

At TRENOR's Lyric Hall, in Sixth-avenue, the following balls are announced to take place: On the 8th inst., TRENOR's *soirée dansante*; 9th, grand Jewish wedding and hop; 10th, complimentary to an "X. P. Mc;" 11th, Lee Club; 12th, Lyric Club; 15th, grand concert; 16th, Young Men's Funship Club; 17th, complimentary to PETER Y. EVERETT, reporter; 18th, Phœnix fancy dress and mask ball; 19th, Mendelssohn Glee Club, a full-dress affair.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned.

No Circuit Calendar.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
975—Osgood et al. Rec'rs vs. Barkman.
1002—Seeley vs. Steele et al.
1008—Rider vs. Nelt.
1010—Wilson vs. Leavitt.
1014—Reidel vs. Gram.
1020—Hilliard vs. Knick. L. I. Company.
1024—Hilton vs. Tully.
1028—Pascom vs. Keen.
1040—Cooster vs. Lambert et al.
1046—Armstrong et al. vs. Smith.
1052—McCabe vs. Kelly, sheriff.
1056—Doubet vs. Bernheimer.
1062—Conger vs. Blanco.
1066—Letz et al. vs. Ginsberg et al.
1070—Arch. Ironworks vs. Spratt.
1072—John vs. Dodd, Trust.
1074—Rivera et al. vs. Ortega.
1076—Lord et al. vs. Halpin et al.
1078—Gosham M'f'g. Co. vs. Kingsley.
1082—Berlinger et al. vs. Kelly, sheriff.

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1022—Nichols vs. Harris et al.
980—Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.
519—Smith vs. Spencer et al.
824—Harris Manuf'g Co. vs. McCune et al.
651—Schultze vs. Cummings.
947—Holliday vs. Carleton.
1054—Poillon vs. Shute.
949—Eagle Manuf'g Co. vs. Barton.
1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.
975—Fawcett, Adm'r, vs. Stewart.
630—Battelle et al. vs. Hone et al.
1071—Stivers vs. Van Auken.
818—Hutton et al. vs. Groll.
991—Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.
935—Locke et al. vs. Sandborn.
1240—Decker vs. Low.
921—Chapman vs. Kelley.
923—Matthews vs. Hobby.
—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
29—Merwin vs. Brett.
34—Owen, Administrator, vs. Cormach et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
29—Knapp vs. The Met. Collar Co.
146—Norton vs. Taylor.
184—De Leyer, Assignee, vs. Pike et al.
192—Lord, Ex'r, vs. Boardman, Trustee.
193—Humes, Adm'r, vs. Cutter et al.
194—Floyd vs. Cape et al.
195—Coster, Trustee, vs. Reubell et al.
196—McLaughlin vs. Cristal et al.
197—Riley et al. vs. Heath et al.
198—Booth vs. Lent et al.
199—Bell vs. Stevens.
200—Van Rensselaer vs. Greenwich and Rye S. B. Co.
201—Emerson vs. Davis.
202—Fielder vs. Young.
203—Stelle vs. Andrews et al.
204—Thompson vs. Thompson.
205—Martin, Trustee, vs. Brunswick Canal R. R. Company.
206—Union Oil Co. vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
47—Neulen et al. vs. Hart.
817—Cahn vs. Sears.
103—Calkin, Recr., vs. Manhattan Oil Co.
111—McLean et al. vs. Cuddy et al.
117—Brett et al. vs. Roe.
118—Bassett vs. Aborn et al.
141—Rorke vs. Russell et al.
161—Miller vs. Reise.
162—Same vs. Same.
195—Malony vs. Fowler.
213—Goodwin, &c., vs. Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co.
215—Claflin et al. vs. Leroy et al.
250—Haliday vs. Worsham et al.
186—Sage et al. vs. Volkening.

Call No. 292—Osgood vs. Pray.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
145—Meyer et al. vs. Fiegel et al.
657—Memphis Bank vs. Smith, impl'd.
663—Caffrey vs. Young.
671—Monzert vs. Webster.
211—Rolker et al. vs. Gt. West'n Ins. Co.
553—Cooper Un. vs. Carey.
183—McColl vs. Mut. Ins. Co.
637—Dohrmann vs. Barker.
679—Crawford et al. vs. Dearborn et al.
683—Merchts. Nat. Bk. vs. Smallwood et al.
685—Tower vs. Smith et al.
687—Williams vs. Ellis et al.
689—Duckels vs. Sternberg.
693—Romertz vs. East River Nat. Bk.
695—Brown vs. Waite.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The first fifteen cases will be called for trial. The others simply to ascertain what disposition counsel desire to make of them.

Nos.
442—Dayton vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
444—Bartlett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
222—Caniff vs. Von Hofe.
534—Radliff et al. vs. Hall et al.
548—Sheele et al. vs. Lepham.
394—Moylan vs. Crawford.
494—Degraw vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
608—Hatch et al. vs. Kerr.
615—Lequin vs. Millet.
4080—King, Administrator, vs. Abell.
106—Meison vs. Hope.
412—Martel vs. Hartman et al.
617—James vs. Henry.
2632—Gonzales, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
618—Bergand et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
620—Chase vs. Singer et al.
622—Hopper vs. Libbey.
624—Samuels vs. McDonald.
626—Yonkers and N. Y. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
632—Stewart vs. Powers.
634—Strasting vs. Beaumont et al.
636—Jewett vs. Crook et al.
638—Ham vs. Muller.
640—Doughty vs. 6th-av. R. R. Co.
642—McCreeny vs. Moore et al.
644—Egan vs. Roux.
646—Rudolph vs. Aldinger.
648—Bishop vs. Bishop.
650—Joseph vs. Mattern et al.
652—Austin vs. Brooks.
654—Haywood vs. Benedict.
656—Aston vs. Corwin.
660—Van Pelt vs. Otter.
662—D. D. & E. B. & B. R. R. Co. vs. Bischoff.
668—Hufnagle, Administrator, vs. Cristal, sr.
670—Bernstein et al. vs. Sperd.
672—Harnett vs. Lynch.
674—Bommer et al. vs. Dunbar.
676—Ross vs. Whitefield.
678—Mahoney vs. Custadore.
680—Shanley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
682—Kahn vs. Bacharach.
684—Lynch et al. vs. Wood.
686—Brown et al. vs. Mix.
688—Hawkins vs. Palmer.
690—Hagan vs. Meyer.
692—Cooley vs. Stieglitz et al.
694—Boyden vs. White et al.
696—Brooks et al. vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
698—Racey vs. Williams.
702—Kryle et al. vs. Gordon et al.
704—Flynn vs. Baldwin.
706—Amstein vs. Bernner.
708—Smith vs. Covert.
710—Reed vs. Brunner et al.
714—Wood vs. Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
716—Chatham National B'k vs. Reed et al.
718—Dwyle vs. Gordon.
720—Lemeryed vs. Schneider.
722—Howell vs. Schempel.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
487—Stewart vs. Graves.
488—Fettretch vs. Rosenthal.
490—Bentel, &c., vs. Spiegel.
491—Robinson vs. Ward.
492—Grapanche vs. Garcia.
493—Bleecker et al. vs. De Lavalette.
494—Barbier vs. Rinaldo.
495—Fletcen vs. Kipp.
496—Frankenthal vs. Kuhn.
497—O'Donnell vs. Alarm Clock M'f'g Co.
498—Rafferty vs. The Mayor, &c.
425—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
439—Campbell et al. vs. Wilson.
457—Snedecor vs. Von Eisen.
458—Ludman vs. Fitzgerald.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
113—Kain vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
193—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
194—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
156—Lewis, &c., vs Woods, &c.
389—Miller et al. vs. Anderson.
415—Gallaway vs. Houseman.
226—Houck vs. Winmer.
331—Crosby vs. Powers.
926—O'Brien vs. The Provident Fund and Life Ins. Co.
442—Oberlander vs. Wiencke.
444—Edwards vs. Blum.
445—Betts, Jr., vs. Dodd, President.
446—Fowler vs. Dickel.
448—Wallington vs. Kilbretty.
449—Reed vs. Fuller.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Foley vs. Ivers.
1667—Patterson vs. Weeks.
1671—Bensell vs. Wilson.
1683—Victor vs. Soll.
—Levy vs. Toppert.
1679—Rabineau vs. Saarbach.
1435½—Phillips vs. Jerome.
1490—Norris vs. Johnson.
1577—Ferguson vs. Claflin.
1574—Dorring vs. Tieman.
1580—Claflin vs. Levy.
1596—Wass vs. Greeson.
1600—Coring vs. Steck.
1624—Crowe vs. Hazerd.
1529—Stratton vs. Mincho.
1439—Hurlbut vs. Del. L. & West. R. R.
—Enwright vs. Burk.
1685—Tracy vs. Wood.
1686—Frost vs. Knight.
1687—Lambke vs. Dinsmore.
1688—Uthoffe vs. Courtney.
1689—Wallace vs. Lezzuski.
1690—Schumacker vs. Prince.
1691—Grosh vs. Rommell.
1692—Olliver vs. Miller.
1693—Palmer vs. Kelly.
1694—Schofield vs. Burns.
1695—Lichtensladtier vs. Engle.
1696—Brunner vs. Berringer.
1697—Shields vs. Bass.
1698—Johnson vs. Kempner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder Hackett.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Philip Reilly; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Crawford; burglary.
The People vs. James Shepherd; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Patrick Moore; robbery.
The People vs. Wm. Johnson and Harriet Stroder; grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick Martin; burglary.
The People vs. Michael Collins, John McGuire, alias John Parry; grand larceny.
The People vs. Geo. Thompson and David Schiff; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Davidson and Wm. Spaulding; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Rea; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Kerrigan; grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.

The People vs. John Real; homicide.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, will commence to-day. The Calendar is as follows:

Non-Enumerated.

Nos.
1—Dean, ap., vs. Beach, res.
2—Resewick, res., vs. Starr, ap.
3—Application of Simonson for mandamus to Clark.
4—Campbell, res., vs. Millward, ap.
5—Taggart, res., vs. Derham, ap.
6—Duryea, res., vs. Garrett, ap.
7—Snyder vs. Neefus, impl'd.
8—Pruyn, res., vs. Smith, ap.

Enumerated.

Nos.
1—Moore vs. Whippenhorst.
2—Moger vs. Halsted.
3—Bliss vs. Greeley.
4—Bailey vs. Canfield.
5—Erwin vs. Loper.
6—Wallis vs. Ackerman.
7—Moore vs. Hade.
8—Thompson vs. Crawford.
9—Hoppock vs. Shaw.
10—Kerr vs. Kerr.
11—Rose vs. Waring.
12—Moffat vs. Moffat.
13—Cassidy vs. Tighe.
14—Burns vs. Kraft.
15—Doherty vs. Haman.
16—Carvennece vs. Kirby.
17—Bohn vs. Nuhn.
18—Klein vs. Volborth.
19—Larkin vs. Horninger.
20—Matthews vs. Lawton.
21—Haskins vs. City of Brooklyn.
22—Burgess vs. Simonson.
23—Rodesmond vs. Clark.
24—Warren vs. Jarvis.
25—Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Sherman.
26—Same vs. Same.
27—Goodrich vs. Russell.
28—Gardner vs. Alexander.
29—Dayton vs. Robbins.
30—Hurd vs. Gill.
31—Hahn vs. Bodenberger.
32—Duryea vs. Bulmer.
33—Kleist vs. Fee.
34—Sharkey vs. Larkin.
35—People vs. Brown.
36—Lahey vs. Dipperman.
37—Bergmann vs. Kalbfleisch.
38—Duryea vs. Garrett.
39—Cassidy vs. Leonard.
40—Miller vs. Barnes.
41—Doherty vs. Harmann.
42—Dennis vs. Giever.
43—Cooks vs. Barker.
44—Shipman vs. Birkett.
45—Cooks vs. Barker.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A QUIETLY AMUSING SCENE—THE CHIEF JUSTICE INCIDENTALLY NAMED IN OPEN COURT FOR THE PRESIDENCY—THE IDENTITY OF THE SUPREME COURT TO BE JUDICIALLY ASCERTAINED.

Emile J. Hoffman vs. Douglas F. Forrest.

This was a proceeding instituted by the son of the late Commodore Forrest, of the United States [illegible] in favor of the [illegible] lifetime of Forrest. [illegible] appeal to this Court, however [illegible] to be a writ of error [illegible] of the writ [illegible] Chief Justice of the Supreme Court [illegible] Columbia, in [illegible] the [illegible] Court, [illegible] tence, inserted the name "David K. Cartter," where he [illegible] clerical error [illegible] quence of this clerical error [illegible] dismiss the case, [illegible] only needed to be [illegible] to have judicial [illegible] of error [illegible] Mr. Carlisle, [illegible] mitted, substantially, the following humorous remarks: The ground [illegible] somewhat peculiar defect in the writ of error. If your Honors [illegible] find that it is directed to "Hon. David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the United States," I presume your Honors [illegible] Justices, may take judicial knowledge of the fact that no such [illegible] been appointed. I sincerely trust it will be very long before he shall be, unless, indeed [illegible] name him yourself. The point [illegible] depends is so very minute, and so [illegible] dicrous, that I should hardly [illegible] formally to the Court, except [illegible] clusive, and may relieve [illegible] to be a very vexatious and [illegible] is oppressive, since it [illegible] execution. In brief, the matter [illegible] no writ of error at all. It might as well be vested in the name of John Doe, Richard Roe, or any other fabulous person. Whether this be the result of a merely clerical error, or of some strange confusion of ideas prevailing in the office of the Court below as to which is the Supreme Court of the United States, and which Chief Justice is Chief Justice of the United States, I do not think it necessary to inquire. In either case the defect is past all surgery. There is nothing to amend; no power to convert this paper into a writ of error. These remarks produced great merriment in Court, and caused the grave Judges to smile, and, in some instances, almost audibly. The allusion to the confusion of ideas in the office of the Court below, as to which is the Supreme Court of the United States, and who the Chief Justice of the United States, in view of the late action of that Court in the Bradley case, was significant and amusing. The hope, indirectly expressed, that the Chief Justice would, as President, nominate his own successor, coming from so Democratic a source, occasioned considerable comment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 6, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	108
2,000 do.	111¾	200,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	108½
67,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	113¾	4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	102½
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	110	4,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106¾
59,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 8—A. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported in our Sunday edition by telegraph from Washington, to the 1st of February, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FEB. 1.

	Jan. 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1869.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,087,467,050	1,087,511,750
Sixes of 1881	283,677,400	283,677,400
Five ₩ cents, 10-40s	194,567,300	194,567,300
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Total Gold-bearing	$2,107,535,350	$2,107,550,050
Three ₩ cent. L.T. Cert.	$55,865,000	$57,410,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	50,097,000	52,017,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency int.	$119,962,000	$123,427,000
Greenbacks	$355,021,073	$356,021,073
Fractional Currency	34,215,715	35,511,127
Gold Notes	27,036,020	32,659,520
*Demands free of interest	7,463,503	6,910,937
Total free of interest	$424,736,312	$431,102,657
Total debt in gross	$2,652,533,662	$2,662,379,707
Less cash in Treasury	111,826,461	106,174,049
Total	$2,540,707,201	$2,556,205,658
	Jan. 1, 1869.	Feb. 1, 1869.
Gold on hand	$98,763,369	$88,732,716
Gold Notes out	27,036,020	32,659,520
Belonging to Government	$71,727,349	$56,073,196
Net increase in Public Debt	$1,675,357	$15,498,457

*Past due debt, not presented.

The above exhibits a difference in the Gold balances in the ownership of the Government of $15,654,153; very nearly corresponding with the *net* increase of the Public Debt since the first of January. The average monthly Gold Interest on the Public Debt is $10,354,591, whereas in January the Warrants for Interest amounted to $30,704,000, thus throwing three months' payments into one.

When the Public Debt of the United States reached its maximum after the close of the War, the amounts stood, as compared with the present Statement:

	Aug. 31, 1865.	Jan. 31, 1869.
War Obligations	$2,710,994,571	$2,477,186,658
Old Stocks	45,437,000	27,022,000
Total Direct Debt	$2,756,431,571	$2,504,188,658
Bonds Central Pacific Roads		1,258,000
Total all Debt	$2,757,689,571	$2,556,205,658
War Debt reduced		$233,827,913
Old Stocks paid off		18,415,000
Reduction of Direct Debt		$252,242,913
Increased aid to Pacific Roads		50,759,000
Net reduction of all Debt		$201,483,913

It is now safe to announce that the Gold-bearing Funded Debt of the United States *has reached its maximum*. The present Secretary has said that no addition will be made to the present total during the remainder of his term of office; and on Saturday the Committee of Ways and Means, through Mr. HOOPER—and with the concurrence, it is believed, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, of which Mr. HOOPER is also a member—reported a bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the further issue of United States Bonds or Stocks, except the remaining subsidies, in United States Currency Bonds, pledged to the Pacific Roads. Of these remain only about eight millions to be issued under existing laws, and it is not probable that any new subsidies will be voted by Congress. The Bill saves to the Treasury the privilege of turning into Registered Stock all Coupon Bonds tendered for exchange, as at present, such Stock to be of the same tenor and under the same Acts of authorization as the Coupon Bonds; but it does not, as rumored on Saturday, allow the exchange or re-exchange of Registered Stock for Coupon Bonds. The Bill also stops all private sales of Bonds and Gold by the Secretary of the Treasury or under his orders.

The weekly average of the Associated Banks in the [illegible] City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,370,628
[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,323,436
Decrease in Deposits	383,563
Increase in Circulation	[illegible]

[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Jan. 30, '69.	Feb. 6, '69.	Feb. 8, '68.
On deposits	$196,986,492	$196,602,889	$217,844,141
Circulation	34,331,120	34,246,459	34,096,834
Total	$231,318,612	$230,849,348	$251,941,975
25 ₩ cent. would be	$57,829,153	$57,712,334	$62,985,244
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The sales of Gold through Saturday were at 135⅞@¾ per cent. The market showed a little more firmness than on Friday. The Cash Gold was less abundant, and balances were carried over as cheap as 3@4 per cent. per annum interest. The Custom-house demand of the day amounted to $528,000, making for the week $2,304,389 received for Customs into the Treasury Office, as against $1,005,889 paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Export of Gold and Silver of all descriptions during the week amounts to $995,853; the receipts from California, $737,506. The Banks gain $154,481 in their Specie averages and lose $1,323,436 in Greenbacks. Their Loans are up $1,370,628, and the general line of Deposits down $383,563.

The Money market to the Brokers closed easy at 6@7 ₩ cent. on call and 7@8 ₩ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date. The Foreign Exchanges are quoted on the basis of 109½ ₩ cent. for standard Bankers on London, 60 days, and 110 Short Sight. An abatement of 1-16 brokerage was made by one or two leading 60-day drawers.

The general Trade of the week improved in the line of Exports, and continued fairly active in Foreign Merchandise, including a liberal demand for Sugars, Coffee and Metals. The Dry Goods entries for Spring consumption were sensibly felt at the close of the week upon the Customs receipts. The Domestic Commission houses are doing a fair business in Cotton Goods, the market for the raw material having made a further advance both here and at Liverpool—in the last-named market three farthings during the week, and at New-York 1¼ cents.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,925,833, against the total entries of $5,047,604 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,706,274, against $5,218,009 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $995,853, against $1,644,067 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,304,389. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,285 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 661.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$22,881,215	Jan. 9	$3,537,512
August	23,112,900	Jan. 16	5,749,288
September	16,279,229	Jan. 23	6,070,718
October	16,056,839	Jan. 30	5,250,947
November	13,626,604	Feb. 6	4,925,833
December	12,681,387		
Total to date since July 1			$145,816,225
Against same time 1868			135,968,978
Increase since July 1			$9,847,248

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	Jan. 6	$1,926,240
August	12,237,188	Jan. 13	2,376,680
September	12,200,340	Jan. 20	2,688,096
October	14,705,901	Jan. 27	3,080,903
November	15,426,796	Feb. 3	3,706,274
December	14,067,225		
Total since July 1			$95,478,073
Against same time last year			107,721,595
Decrease since July 1			$12,242,920
Gold, Feb. 4, 1869			135¾ ₩ cent.
Gold, Feb. 5, 1868			[illegible] ₩ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,594,539	Jan. 2	$100,000
August	4,650,989	Jan. 9	645,628
September	1,264,723	Jan. 16	625,700
October	1,608,739	Jan. 23	1,100,164
November	1,181,025	Jan. 30	1,033,907
December	1,717,906	Feb. 6	995,853
Total since July 1			$26,030,331
Against same last year			36,180,674
Decrease since July 1			$10,150,343

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	November	$1,102,912
August	3,254,947	December	1,784,424
September	2,867,943	January	1,809,536
October	991,725	Feb. 6	737,506
Total since July 1			$14,760,788
Against same time last year			15,712,441
Decrease since July 1			951,653

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,694	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,944	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	2,333,123
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,966
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,513,453
Feb. 5	2,304,389	Feb. 6	1,005,889
Total	$71,650,340	Total	$62,240,371
To date, 1868	66,379,723	To date, 1868	50,433,520

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Feb. 8, '68.
American Gold Coin	136⅛@135¼	142⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞@113⅜	111¼
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅞@109¼	107⅛
U. S. 5 ₩ cents, 10-40s	108⅜@108⅜	104⅞
New-York Central	162¼@156⅝@161⅛	128⅜
Rock Island	130⅛@128@132⅛	99¼
Michigan Southern	93⅞@92⅞	92⅞
Hudson River	136⅞@136	147⅞
Northwestern	83⅞@83⅞	60
Fort Wayne and Chicago	120⅜@118⅞@117	102
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92@90	97⅜
Reading	96⅜@94⅜@95	95
Northwestern Preferred	90⅛@92⅛@91⅞	75
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅜@33⅞@38⅞@36⅞	33⅞
Pacific Mail	119⅞@112@113⅛	109⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞@78⅞	77⅞
St. Paul Common	68⅞@64	50⅞
Toledo and Wabash	64⅞@66⅞@63@63⅞	47⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	105@104⅛	112⅞

On the Stock Exchange another advance was made on the Public Funds on Saturday; business generally active in the 5-20s, 10-40s and long 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 at the advance. The 1867s sold at 109⅛ ₩ cent., the old 5-20s of 1862 at 113⅜, and the 10-40s at 108⅜ ₩ cent. The 5-20s of 1864-65, May and November Interest, were in demand at the rise of ⅜@⅞ ₩ cent. since Friday night.

In the Southern State Bonds the business was small, but prices steady. In the Railways the market opened steady and soon displayed some firmness, particularly on the Western Roads, while the absence of excitement in New-York Central, after the supposed adverse decision of Justice INGRAHAM on Friday, imparted confidence to the bullish feeling of the Street. Later in the day, (no Second Boards being held on the Exchange, as usual on Saturday,) the quotations were something lower and business dull. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. On the Miscellaneous Shares the fluctuations in Pacific Mail were as much as 5 ₩ cent. against the Stock.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅞	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅛	67⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	57⅛	57
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63	62⅜
New-York Central	161⅜	161⅜
Reading Railway	95	95
Chicago and Rock Island	132	132⅛
Northwest Common	83⅞	83⅞
Northwest Preferred	92	91⅞
Michigan Southern	93⅞	93⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	118⅞	119
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	92⅞
Pacific Mail Company	117⅛	116⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅞	78⅞
St. Paul Common	65	64
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	63⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	105	104⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	37	36⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	111⅞	5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	109
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	113⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅞	10-40 reg.	103⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	110	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s Currency	[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	122	Market	117⅛
Mechanics'	137	Shoe and Leather	140
America	138	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	105⅛	Continental	99⅛
Seventh Ward	112	St. Nicholas	110
State of New-York	114⅛	Commonwealth	105⅛
Commerce	122	Imp. and Traders'	125
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	117⅛	Park	154
American Exchange	123	Central National	114
Bank of the Republic	118⅛	Fourth National	103⅞
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	105⅛
Hanover	109	Oriental	150
Irving	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. 2d M. ext.	81
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	83
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	78
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	93
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85⅛	Chi. R. I. & P.	94
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	97
Harlem 1st M.	101⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
Mich. C. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72	113	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	119	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	110⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	92⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	98⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90⅞	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	92	Chi. & Alton inc.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	77	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	105
Con. 7 ₩ cent. con.	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10	96
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	88⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	108	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Han. & St. Jo. con.	110⅛		

The marketing of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has been completed with remarkable promptness and success, by the indefatigable financial agents of the Company, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, who have given formal notice of the closing of the negotiation of the loan to the sub-agents and the public, in a circular dated Feb. 5, 1869, which will be found below:

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ONE THOUSAND MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 300 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the grand through line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government bonds, *and no more.* These bonds are a first mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run at six per cent. and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	$1,024,005	97
From freight	2,040,233	19
From express	51,423	08
From mails	136,235	59
From miscellaneous	91,626	27
From Government troops	104,077	77
From Government freight	449,440	33
From contractors' men	201,179	09
From contractors' material	968,430	32
Total	$5,066,651	61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earning of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, No. 5 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have this day withdrawn from the market their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

They do this in consequence of negotiations, by which the full amount of Bonds which the Company now deem it necessary to sell to complete their line, have been disposed of.

We shall continue to deal in the Bonds, and whenever they can be obtained, we will fill orders at the current market rates.

The successful negotiation of this loan, the immense value of the property upon which it is a First Mortgage, the large earnings of the road, together with the high credit of the Company, its judicious and honorable management, and the prosperous condition of its affairs, place the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY among the most popular, safe and desirable Securities in the market.

The Seven Per Cent. State Aid Bonds of this Company, originally negotiated by us at from 95 to par, are now selling at 108 to 110 and accrued interest.

It is expected that the road will be completed, and the through connection across the Continent formed within a few months, when the through traffic, added to the growing local business, will render it one of the most successful railroad enterprises in the world.

FISK & HATCH.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	[illegible]	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	4,390	Malt, bushels	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	138
Cornmeal, bags	3,100	Cut Meats, pkgs.	198
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	18,397	Beef, bbl. and tcs.	15
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	610
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Petroleum, bbls.	[illegible]

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,069 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and firm, especially Rio, which has attracted most attention. We quote: Java, 22c.@25¼c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; La[illegible] Jamaica, 16c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., all in gold ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active, and has again advanced, closing buoyantly; sales have been reported of 12,290 bales, (of which 125 bales were to arrive,) including 5,288 bales to speculators, 3,000 bales to shippers, 802 bales to spinners, and 2,365 bales in transit; also, 100 bales Low Middling, for February and March delivery, at 29½c., and 100 bales Low Middling, for April and May delivery, at 29½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the business of the week ending last evening thus: "Our market for the week has been active, and prices have advanced 1c. ₩ lb. from the opening quotations of Saturday. The market closes quiet, with quotations barely maintained. The total sales for the week have been 41,884 bales of which 4,509 were to spinners, 14,685 bales to speculators, 11,654 bales to exporters, and 11,050 bales in transit. Also, 50 bales Middling, for February, at 29c. Sales of average Low Middling are reported as follows: For February, 100 bales at 29c., for March, 150 bales, at 28¾c.; 450 at 29¼c.; [illegible]c., and 200 at 29⅛c.; for March and April, 200 at 29[illegible]c., and 200 at 29½c.; for February and March, 100 at [illegible]c. There is a good supply of Cotton offering on the market, and holders continue free sellers. The exports from this port for the week are: To Liverpool, 5,021 bales; to Bremen, 380 bales; total 5,401 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 18,671 bales; to the Continent, 4,139 bales; total, [illegible] bales."

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	26	26	26	26	26½
Good Ordinary	28	28	28½	28½	29½
Low Middling	29⅜	29	29	30⅛	30½
Middling	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	31⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,285
Receipts last week	15,609
Receipts preceding week	25,331
Receipts since Jan. 1	112,072
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	307,409
Receipts year ending June 1, 1868	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,230
Exports since Tuesday	2,380
Exports since Jan. 1	36,141
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	216,060
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	528,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	575,385
Estimated stock on hand this day	54,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,260,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,273,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of Slavery, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	664,000
Exports same time last year	742,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,448,287
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	381,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	366,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	28,180
Estimated stock same time in 1867	66,288
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	2,019,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held more firmly, but has not been in much request to-day. Sales have been reported of 8,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40, inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 50@$7 25, fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 25 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 40
Extra State	6 50@ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 50@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 00@13 00

Southern Flour is inactive at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra ₩ bbl. California Flour is in limited request at $5 25@$8 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 75@$10 75 for new extras, ₩ 196 lbs.; sales, 190 sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $6 20@$7 35 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, at $4@$5 for Western; $4 90@$4 95 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour is salable and firm at $3 65@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has varied little in price, on a moderate trade; sales, [illegible] bushels, including White Michigan at $2 45, No. 1 Spring, poor to prime, at $1 [illegible] in store and delivered, and No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn has been in demand at about previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels at 87½c.@90½c. for New Mixed Western, $1 02@$1 05 for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 85c.@95c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₩ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 45@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Barley is in slack demand at unaltered rates; sales 3,900 bushels at $2 13 for Canada West, in store, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $2 05@$2 15 ₩ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels Western at 75c.@78½c., in store, and 78c.@78½c. afloat, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 75c.@85c. for shipping and 90c.@$1 15 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at 90c.@$1 05 for long and short, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including American, at 5c.@15c. for new, and 2c.@8c. for old, ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 8c.@15c.; Western, 8c.@13c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@8c. ₩ lb.

HIDES.—The week's receipts have been 17,320 [illegible] sales, 4,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 4,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21½@22 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, private terms; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 11 lbs., 25c., gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Rio Grande, 23 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12@13 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Texas, 25 lbs., 23@24c., as they run; 6,250 Dry Texas, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 45 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Para, 45 lbs., 11½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Wet Salted Para, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 3,400 Wet Salted Texas, part as expressed, [illegible] private terms; 2,000 City Slaughters, 15@20 lbs., 12½c.@13¼c. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 11,200, (same time last year, 25,900—year before, 73,000,) as follows: 8,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Corrientes; 1,200 Dry Rio Grande; 2,000 Dry Mexican and Texas.

LEATHER—An active inquiry prevails for Sole, which we quote thus: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, Good, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good Middle, 29c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Good Heavy, 28½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor all weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c., cash ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been no material variation in prices, though the inquiry has been very light. We quote: Porto Rico, at 45c.@70c.; Cuba, at 33½c.@[illegible]; English Island, at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Most articles have been in limited demand and rather depressed in price, the main exception having been a light supply and held firmly, though inactive. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 55½c.@57½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 [illegible]@$8 25; Tar at $2 75@$3 37; Pitch at $3 75@$3 87 ₩ bbl.

OILS—The trade in all kinds has been on a restricted scale, yet prices have been maintained. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 77½; Red Oil at [illegible]c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@$1 07; Olive, $1 90 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The demand has been good, and prices have been quoted buoyant at 21c.@23½c. for Crude in bulk; 28½c.@27¼c. for Crude in bbls., and 37c.@[illegible]c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 12½ for New Mess; $32@$32 50 for Old Mess; $28@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 50 for thin Mess, and $28 50@$29 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, March and April delivery, seller's option, at $33@$33 50 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in limited demand at 15c.@15½c. for Western, and 15½c.@16c. for City, ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in fair request at steady prices; sales equal to 127 packages, at 17½c.@18¾c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in demand and firm. Sales [illegible] boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c.@16½c.; Short Rib at 16½c.@17c., and Long Clear at 17½c.@17½c. ₩ lb. Lard has been quiet but about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@21¼c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20½c.@20¾c. for City, and 20⅞c.@20¾c. for Prime Western Steam ₩ lb. Beef is in fair request at $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef, sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, Indian Mess at $31@$37 ₩ tierce; sales 175 tierces. Beef Hams continue in demand at $30@$33 ₩ bbl., sales 150 bbls. Butter and Cheese are inquired for and quoted steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	45 @46
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	43 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	33 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₩ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	40 @45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ lb.	41 @44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ lb.	35 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	36 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ lb.	28 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	28 @32
Common Western, ₩ lb.	25 @27
Western Rolls, ₩ lb.	25 @30

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	20 @21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb.	18 @20
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	19 @20
Farm dairies, fair to good	17 @18
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	12 @15

SKINS—The market closes tamely for both Deer and Goat. We quote: Honduras Deer, 48c.@46c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 42c.@43c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@45c.; Para, 45c.@50c., gold, ₩ lb. Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 37½c.@[illegible], currency; Madras, 40c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—There has been less doing to-day, but prices have been well maintained. Sales have been reported since our last of 380 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10¾c.@14c., and 241 boxes Havana, part at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 15c.@15¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been more active for Tallow; but prices have been quoted lower. Sales 158,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12c.; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@16¾c., and 2,100 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at 94c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and rates depressed. For Liverpool there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. by sail, and 7-16d. by steam, ₩ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6½d. ₩ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

FROM THE LATIN OF TIBULLUS.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Ah! we love each other well;
Better far than words can tell,"
Said my charmer—"but in vain
Are my efforts to explain
How it happened!—Tell me now,
Dearest, of the *why* and *how!*
Since the fact we cannot doubt,
Tell me how it came about."
Well, my darling, I will try
To explain the *how* and *why*.
(Speaking for myself—not *you*;
That, of course, I cannot do.)
Not your (brilliant) mind alone
Could have thus enthralled my own;
Not the charm of every grace
Beaming from your sunny face;
Not your voice—though music be
Less melodious to me;
Not your kisses—sweeter far
Than the drops of Hybla are;
None of these, from each apart,
Could have so entranced my heart;
Nay not e'en the wondrous whole
Could have fixed my wayward soul;
Had not love—your love—prevailed,
All the rest had surely failed!—
There! you have the reason, dear;
Is the explanation clear?

THE PROPHECY; OR, THE BRIDE OF FATE.

BY ELIZA A. DUPUY.

CHAPTER I.

A HEARTLESS OLD MAN.

The night was cold and blustering: the wind wailed around the gables of an old Virginia mansion, but it finally exhausted itself, and the soft, muffled sound of falling snow filled the atmosphere.

The history of the ruined family who had occupied the decaying mansion was one of common occurrence in the Old Dominion in its palmy days. From father to son they had lived beyond their means, keeping open house, and entertaining all who asked hospitality at their hands, with a recklessness of expense that was almost royal in its profusion.

Acre after acre was shorn from their broad domains, till the Vale, as the old place was called, with a small farm attached to it, was all that remained of the once princely estate belonging to the Falconers.

Reginald Falconer, the last one of them who had possessed it, was now a driveling old man, trembling on the brink of the grave, who, by the terms of the contract when he parted from his property, was to remain in the house and be taken care of by the new purchaser, whose name was Ashford, till death released him from the mortal coil which had become a sad burden to him.

In his youth Reginald Falconer had been a gay, rollicking man, devoted to field sports, and fond of gay companionship. He hunted, drank and gambled, with reckless care for either health or fortune, and at sixty he was a broken-down man ruined. Twenty years later, on the Winter morning on which our story opens, he lay gasping out his life, with few regrets that the end was so near; for he had been struck with paralysis, and to him death was preferable to the helpless inanity of his present condition.

As he lay in his bed, moaning at intervals, he recalled his wasted life, and thought with remorse of one act in it which he would have given much to be able to atone for. In the heyday of his career he had married a fair and gentle girl, who, had she lived, might have changed his future and made him happy in his home; but she was snatched from him shortly after the birth of a daughter, and he returned with keener zest than before to the amusements from which the influence of Mrs. Falconer had in a measure withdrawn him.

Fanny Falconer was placed with a sister of her mother, and her father almost forgot her existence. She grew into a fair and winsome maiden, happy in the home in which she had been placed, unconscious of the dark future that lay before her. At the age of seventeen her aunt died, leaving her a small independence, and Miss Falconer was removed by her father from the gay town in which she had so long lived to preside over his disorderly home.

A girl of refined tastes could find little that was congenial in that home, and Fanny recoiled from it with an aversion her father took little pains to overcome. He found an elderly woman of staid character and respectable antecedents for her companion, and thought his whole duty to his motherless daughter was accomplished.

Among the gay companions Mr. Falconer collected around him were many men younger than himself, and among them was one named Harry Hurst, who boasted that he had never yet failed to win the affections of any woman he desired to fascinate. Hearing of this boast, his host significantly said to him:

"There is one on whom your powers are not to be tried. Harry Hurst, remember that. The girl I refer to has a destiny before her. My English cousin is on his way to this country to visit my daughter, and, if things go pleasantly with them, the two branches of the family will be united, and Fan may be a Countess yet. Clement Falconer is the heir of his mother's brother, and he is Earl of Rochdale, with a handsome rent-roll. Besides, the marriage of Clement and Fanny, who are the last survivors of their race, would be the fulfilment of an old prophecy."

The young man to whom this caution was addressed was handsome enough to win the favor of any one of Eve's daughters, and in spite of his vanity, he possessed many good points of character. He was generous and warm-hearted—capable of strong attachment, but incapable of self-sacrifice. He had been strongly attracted by the fair Fanny, and the intimation that a rival was about to appear on the scene, only added strength to the fancy he had taken to the neglected daughter of the house. Slightly elevating his eyebrows, Hurst carelessly replied:

"'Forewarned is forearmed,' you know. I hope that you do not suppose me capable of trifling with *your* daughter, Mr. Falconer, whatever I may have done with others?"

"I would not advise you to attempt it; that is all," was the curt reply. "I have lately remarked that you are more attentive to Fan. than I quite like—she is romantic, as most girls are, and you are deucedly handsome, Hurst. I thought it fair to you, and to her, to tell you that nothing can come of a grand passion between you two. My daughter shall marry as I choose, and her fate is already settled."

"Have you informed Miss Falconer of the destiny in store for her?" asked Hurst, with perfect coolness. "You are very considerate to warn me off dangerous ground, but I think she should not be kept in the dark as to the brilliant prospects opening before her."

The elder man shortly replied:

"It will be time enough to open my plans to her when Clement has seen her and had opportunity to make himself agreeable to her. As to the impression she will produce I have no fears, for she is as pretty a little wild-flower as any man would care to gather. There is the bell for dinner. I hope you quite understand me, Hurst?"

"Oh, perfectly—I shall be careful to avoid doing anything to displease you so far as Miss Falconer is concerned."

If this conversation had never taken place, the result might have been different; but the want of tact displayed by the over-anxious father defeated the plans he had so carefully matured. The young man withdrew the delicate attentions he had lately lavished on Fanny Falconer, and she showed pique and surprise at his defection. Hurst was the only one of her father's guests to whom she had shown any favor, and his falling away from his allegiance was a shock to her pride, and in some slight degree a trouble to her heart.

To win him back was her one thought, and her feminine wiles to that effect awakened in the heart of her admirer a deep and genuine passion. He found means to make this known to her without incurring the observation of her father. He met her in her walks, betrayed to her the expected arrival of her cousin, and the result that was anticipated to follow. He pleaded his own cause with the passionate ardor of a lover, and won it. Fanny imagined herself the heroine of a romance, and anticipated persecution at the hands of her father if she refused to give herself to her unknown cousin.

She thought her lover the handsomest and most fascinating of men; what were rank and wealth when placed in comparison with a life passed with Harry Hurst, even in obscurity? She answered the question as most girls of her age would have done, by vowing eternal constancy to her adorer.

CHAPTER II.

THE DISOWNED DAUGHTER.

Clement Falconer arrived in due time. He was a bluff-looking Englishman, about thirty-five years of age, with a frank manner that, at times, was almost brusque. He admired the delicate beauty of his proposed bride, and supposing that the affair was already settled, and Fanny ready to pick up the handkerchief when he deigned to throw it, he made few lover-like advances and fewer pretty speeches to the lady he had crossed the Atlantic to win. "To come, to see, to conquer," was his idea of his present venture; but Fanny had no idea of being taken possession of in this indifferent fashion; she had listened to the breathings of passionate adoration from lips she thought touched with divine eloquence, and she turned from this matter-of-fact wooer with a feeling little short of loathing.

To appeal to her father would, she knew, be useless—the first effect of her remonstrance would probably be imprisonment in her own room, from which she would not be permitted to emerge until her consent to give her hand to her cousin had been wrung from her. On this reasoning she acted, and when the preparations for her marriage were actually begun, she communicated secretly with her lover, and arrangements were made for an elopement.

These were successfully carried into effect, and one morning Mr. Falconer was aroused from his late slumbers to learn that his daughter was not to be found in the house; that the grounds had been vainly searched for her, and there was little doubt that she had run away from the bridegroom provided for her.

To paint the anger and dismay of the father would be a vain attempt. He stormed, he raged through many hours, and when those who had gone in pursuit of the missing girl returned with the information that she was already the wife of Harry Hurst, he uttered a curse so bitter that those around him shrank from his cruel words.

The forsaken bridegroom spoke in defence of the runaway:

"Nay, nay, cousin, recall those words—you cannot mean them. Though Fanny has treated me badly, I can forgive her, and so will you, her only parent, when your wrath has had time to cool."

"That proves how little you know me," was the savage response. "I never forgive. She knew that when she defied me, but she did not care. Let her go with the beggar she has chosen, and sup poverty to the dregs; she may die in a ditch, and I will not put out my hand to help her."

"Tut, tut! that is nonsense. After all, Fanny is your child. You could not be so hard with her."

"Couldn't I? Well—we shall see. She is no longer my child—I disown her now and forever. When I had settled everything—when a future so brilliant was within her grasp, she has elected to mar her own fate and link it with that of a man who has nothing—nothing but a handsome person and an oily tongue. Perdition seize them, I say, and I mean it, too!"

Clement made no reply to this, for he saw that Mr. Falconer was too much excited to listen to any excuse he might attempt to offer for his daughter's conduct. He went out to expedite the preparations for his own departure, and soon went away, never to return. He made a lengthened tour through the United States, and saw all that was most interesting to a thoughtful and cultivated mind like his; and finally, in a quiet Southern village, he made the acquaintance of a poor but learned Professor in a college of small repute; was invited to his house, and there saw his daughter—a girl of twenty, with whom he fell desperately in love. His heart had never been touched by his cousin; he had admired her, was willing to accept her as his wife, and had fancied that to be all that was necessary to respectable happiness in his station of life.

But Marion Bertrand taught him a different lesson. Her dark, brilliant beauty, her passionate nature, was a new revelation to him; and, before the calm, middle-aged man was aware of his danger, he was made captive by this young syren, married her privately, and remained in domestic felicity till he was summoned to his native land by the illness of his uncle, Lord Rochdale. He sailed from a Southern port, leaving his wife behind till he should be able to reconcile his aristocratic connections to his plebeian marriage. The vessel on which he sailed was wrecked, and every soul on board was lost. Marion was repudiated by her husband's connections, and the claims of her baby boy were set aside in favor of a younger sister of Lord Rochdale. In a few years Marion married a Mr. Melrose, removed with him to Virginia, and settled on a valuable farm within a few miles of the Vale, where the vindictive old Mr. Falconer was passing his solitary life. Marion was aware of the connection between that gentleman and her former husband, but she rarely spoke of it; her young son bore the name of her present husband, and as Clement Melrose he was known to the neighborhood.

Within a mile of her residence was an humble cottage, with a few acres of badly-kept land around it, which was the home of Mrs. Hurst, the discarded daughter of Mr. Falconer. The old man had kept his word, and every overture toward a reconciliation was harshly refused. The fortune of Hurst was small, and from year to year it diminished under his careless management. He was not a man of business habits, and he had little steadiness of character. He loved his wife, and was always kind and gentle with her, but both soon awoke from their romantic dream of love in a cottage, to find how utterly they were unsuited to the life they had embraced. Poverty came swiftly enough, but love did not forsake them; they clung together through all, and bore their hardships as only united hearts can bear them; for

"Love will make endurable a thing which else,
Would overset the brain or break the heart."

Utter ruin came at length; and, in a state of desperation, Mrs. Hurst took her only surviving child, Mary, a lovely girl of fifteen, and set out to make a last appeal to her father. But she found the old man as relentless as fate itself. He drove them from his presence with bitter taunts, and finally threatened to set his bloodhound on them if they did not instantly leave his premises. They turned to go, when the merciless old man cried out:

"Stop—let me say a few parting words; as they are the last I shall ever address to either of you, you may spare time to listen to them."

His daughter paused as if spell-bound, sustaining her trembling form on the arm of her excited child. Mr. Falconer pitilessly went on:

"Like me, you have but one child, and she a daughter. May she bring home to you the sorrow and disappointment I have suffered through you. May she follow her own blind will in defiance of you, and find what you have found—misery and degradation as her portion; the child of such parents merits no better fate."

Having uttered these terrible words, he wheeled, and suddenly disappeared among the thick shrubbery, whistling his dog to follow him.

Mrs. Hurst sunk down completely overwhelmed. Mary knelt beside her, chafed her cold hand, and finally aided her to rise to her feet, and drag her weary steps to their desolate home. At intervals, Mrs. Hurst pressed her handkerchief to her lips, and when they were once more in the lighted room at home Mary was shocked to see that it was stained with blood.

The violent emotion which Mrs. Hurst had undergone, had caused her to rupture a blood-vessel in her lungs, and in spite of all the aid that could be rendered to her, before morning dawned the worn spirit was at rest.

They laid her in the neighboring churchyard beside her mother, and the two bereaved ones prepared to leave the humble cottage which had so long sheltered them; and Harry Hurst, ruined in fortune and broken in spirit, went forth with his young daughter as unfit to cope with the outside world as she was.

Mrs. Melrose was very kind to them in their sore trouble, and she wished to retain Mary with her till her father had settled on some plan for their future support. But he would not listen to any arrangement that separated them. He had a friend in Philadelphia who would help him to get into employment, he said, and to that city he went. Those who had known him in his country home lost sight of him from that day, and what his fate was, or that of the fair girl who accompanied him, remained a mystery to them.

If Mr. Falconer was struck with remorse for the harshness which had resulted so fatally, no one knew it; for he went on his way as calmly and immovably, as if nothing had happened to trouble or annoy him. As time passed on, and years came and went, even the memory of the discarded daughter was lost. The old man fell into the last decrepitude of age, and to prevent the small remnant of his estate from passing into the hands of his daughter's descendants, he sold the Vale, as before stated, to Mr. Ashford, who had farmed it for several years past, with the proviso that he (Falconer) was to be taken care of as long as he lived, and buried respectably at his decease.

CHAPTER III.

A HOPELESS DEATH-BED.

Such was the retrospect that passed through the mind of that old man, hovering on the brink of the great change. As the morning light penetrated to his room, he knew it was the last time his eyes would unclose to behold it, and he was not sorry that it was so. Life had become a weary burden to him, and he was willing to lay it down in that last slumber from which he believed there was no awakening.

He was attended by Mrs. Ashford, a faded and disheartened-looking woman, of middle age. Mrs. Ashford had been the principal of a flourishing seminary before her marriage, and had accumulated several thousand dollars. Mr. Ashford was one of her assistant teachers, and had married her for her money. She had loved him, because he looked like a corsair and was a fine scholar. Ashford was a tyrant, and a canting hypocrite. He had got his wife's money into his possession, and reduced her to a state of domestic slavery, and was now meditating a flight to Europe with all her wealth, intending to leave her and their little daughter Fantasia to shift for themselves.

Ashford hated his wife and also his child; and the latter returned his hate. Fanty, as Mrs. Ashford called the child, was a bright, daring little creature, and the idol of her mother's heart. She called her mother Chubb., a contraction of Cherub, which was the name Mr. Ashford had called his wife before marriage, and which he had continued out of satirical spite after she had found him out.

When Ashford bought the Vale, and agreed to take care of old Mr. Falconer as long as the latter should live, he supposed he would die in a few years. But the vindictive old man had taken the avaricious hypocrite in sadly. He had lived on for twenty years to the intense disgust of Ashford, who regarded his tenacious hold on life as an outrage and a swindle. Right glad was Ashford, therefore, on the morning on which our story opens, to learn, at last, that the old man wanted Mr. Whitney, the lawyer of the vicinity, to come and draw his will, as he felt sure he should expire by the hour of noon, in accordance with a prophecy of the Falconer family.

Ashford had been for the lawyer, and was waiting for his wife to serve breakfast, which she was preparing to do, when a wild cry from Fanty drew her hurriedly to a portico in the rear of the house, from which the sound proceeded.

Breathless with dread lest some misfortune had happened to her darling, Mrs. Ashford rushed out, and saw her bending over a large wicker basket, on the top of which was written in a large, clear hand:

"A present for Mr. and Mrs. Ashford."

The child exclaimed:

"Oh, Chub, there's a puppy or a kitten in there, for I hear it scuffin'. Oh my! how nice! but what did it come in a basket for?"

In bewildered astonishment, Mrs. Ashford lifted the basket, and carried it into the kitchen. As she set it down, a faint wail came from the occupant, and she gasped:

"Good Heavens! it is a child! Why on earth was it brought *here* of all places in the world, and what am I to do with it? Apollo (the name by which she called her husband) will never let it stay, for he hates children, and he has no patience with his own."

She gathered courage to untie the arched lid that was securely fastened down, and nestled in warm blankets was a fair, plump child of about two years of age. The blue eyes half unclosed as the folds of flannel that enveloped it were turned back, but they dropped to again as if unable to wrestle with the narcotic with which it had evidently been drugged.

Mrs. Ashford was passionately fond of children, and she lifted the little waif tenderly in her arms, and examined it with gentle care. The clothing it wore was perfectly plain, though of fine material and daintily made. On its bosom was pinned a scrap of paper, on which was scrawled in nearly illegible letters:

"Her name is Violetta, and as you deal with her, may God reward or punish you."

During this time Fantasia was dancing and clapping her hands, uttering shrill cries of delight over the newly-found treasure.

"A baby's better'n a puppy, Chub., an' I'm goin' to have it to play with; oh, my! aint it nice?"

At that moment Mr. Ashford came into the kitchen, and viciously snapped out:

"What's all this clamor about, and the breakfast burning to a cinder? I smell it now; it won't be fit for a pig to eat. What's that you've got there, and where did it come from?"

His wife held the sleeping child toward him, and said:

"You can see for yourself what it is, but it is a strange present to be sent to us. If you will take her a moment, I'll look after the birds. I am afraid they are scorching a little."

"Upon my word, madam, you take this very coolly—it's the most unheard-of impudence in whoever sent this brat here, and I am not going to be burdened with it, I can assure you. Put her back where she came from, and look after your proper business. When breakfast is over, I'll see that the basket and its contents are packed off to the Poorhouse."

Mrs. Ashford knew there was no appeal from this decision, but she timidly suggested, "Maybe there is something in the basket that may make you change your mind. Hadn't you better look through it? The little thing looks as if she belongs to respectable people—that is, I mean people well to do, and she'd hardly be put on us, without giving something to keep her on. Everybody around knows that we are too poor to burden ourselves with a strange child with nothing to pay her way."

She knew that to appeal to her husband's cupidity was the only chance to interest him in the helpless little creature, and he proved that she understood his nature, by drawing nearer and stooping over the basket.

"There's some sense in what you say, and I'll look, but if there's nothing, I shall do as I said—send the brat to the Poorhouse. It's lucky that it is only a few miles distant."

As he spoke, he dived among the blankets in which the child had lain, and brought out a letter addressed to himself. On breaking the seal his eyes sparkled at the sight of a bank note for a hundred dollars, and he rapidly skimmed over the lines addressed to himself, as follows:

"I am well acquainted with your character, Hiram Ashford, and I know the child I have taken the liberty of giving to you would be thrust ignominiously from your roof if she alone were sent. To prevent this, I inclose a sufficient sum for her expenses for a year. As she grows older, the annuity will be increased in proportion to the outlay you will incur on her account, and at a future day it may be a good thing for you to have sheltered this helpless, but not friendless, little creature. Make no efforts to discover whence she came, or to whom she belongs, for they are no concern of yours. I know your good wife to be a good woman, and to her care I especially recommend this little girl. Her name is Violetta, and while she remains with you she can be known as Violet Ashford. The time may come when her true name and position may be made known. If that day never arrives, she will, at least, be respectably provided for."

"Upon my word—that is something like! The man who wrote that letter is no fool. Give me the child, and look after your cooking. I don't want everything spoiled. You know I can't endure my food unless it is properly prepared."

Mrs. Ashford hastened to do as she was bid, and having attended to her duties, they sat down to breakfast. By the time breakfast was over Mr. Whitney, the lawyer, arrived, and proceeded at once to draw Mr. Falconer's will. The old man left all he had to Mrs. Ashford, and ordered Whitney to settle it on herself and Clement Melrose, as Mrs. Ashford's trustees, so that Ashford could in no wise interfere with the money, nor wheedle her out of it. The lawyer knew Ashford well, and drew the will so that the hypocritical tyrant could never interfere with his wife's legacy. The will being completed, the old man died at the hour of noon, as he had firmly believed he would do.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEWLY-ARRIVED FOUNDLING.

Mr. Whitney seemed agitated about the newly-arrived foundling, and Ashford, suspecting that he knew more of the matter than he cared to confess, secretly determined to fathom the mystery.

When Mr. Whitney left the Vale, he drove around by the residence of Mr. Melrose, and informed him what had transpired. Melrose agreed to accept the trust reposed in him, and readily relinquished all claim to his dead kinsman's meagre estate. He and his wife were greatly interested in the story about the baby foundling, and strove in vain to conjecture some clew to the mystery.

When the lawyer reached home, his first statement to his wife, (who had been a pupil of Mrs. Ashford's in her school-girl days,) was that little Violet had found a home with Mrs. Ashford, and that Mr. Falconer had left his property to her, so she would be independent of her husband.

This news filled Mrs. Whitney with joy, and she immediately sent a servant to call "Mrs. Brent, the strange woman," from an adjoining room, and as Mrs. Whitney left the parlor by one door, another on the opposite side of the room unclosed, and a middle-aged, thick-set woman, in a dark traveling dress, entered. Her black hair was thickly streaked with gray and the face it framed was that of an honest affectionate woman, who tried to do what she thought right, even in her present difficult and painful position.

When she saw Mr. Whitney, she came rapidly forward, and, in agitated tones, asked:

"Oh, Sir, what have you to tell me? What has been the fate of my darling? She did not suffer from the exposure—those people did not refuse to take her in when the weather is so dreadful. I've been asleep I believe, but I didn't know how I *could* sleep with such a care resting on my mind as the fate of the child I nursed and loved as my own."

"Violet has found an asylum in the house you wished her to become an inmate of, Mrs. Brent; so set your fears at rest on her account. She was discovered very soon after your emissary placed the basket on the porch at the Vale, and the kind heart of Mrs. Ashford was at once touched by her helplessness. In consideration of the money offered, Ashford is willing to keep her."

"Oh, thank God! thank God for that much! but the old gentleman, Sir! Has he seen her—is he willing that she shall stay at the Vale?"

"I am sorry to tell you that one part of your plan is a failure, for Mr. Falconer is dead. That is why I remained away so long."

"*Dead!*"—and a blank look came over the face of the speaker—"ah, well, it's the fate that must come to us all, and he was very old—I ought not to have expected much from him at any rate—if my mistress told me rightly, he was a hard man to deal with. Not that she knew much of him, poor thing; it was only from what her father said that she knew anything about him."

"Was the mistress you speak of Mr. Falconer's granddaughter, Mrs. Brent, that she wished her child left at the Vale? Come—I don't like half confidences, and the service I have already performed for you, entitles me to know the whole story about this child. Who is she, and why is she to be placed among strangers for safe-keeping?"

"Mr. Whitney, that is just what I ought not to tell you. I brought her to this out-of-the-way place as much to keep others from prying about her as to keep the half-promise I made to her mother when she knew she must die—she only said to me, 'If my little one ever wants a shelter, Judy, you must take her to a place called the Vale, situated among the mountains in Virginia. I have some claims on the old man that owns the farm, though I never saw him. But he must not know who she is, for in that case he might refuse to receive her. My child has no claim that will be considered on any one else, but he may take pity on her and provide for her.'

"That was the day before she died, and she did not know that her own father had repented of his unkindness to her, and left that will that is the cause of all the present trouble. It is a dreadful story, Mr. Whitney, and if I tell it to you no name must be mentioned. You must swear to me that you will not try to find out who this child is, though if you insist on it, I must tell you why I am putting her away from myself, to keep others from tracing her through me."

"I do insist on it. It is my right to know that much at least; and I pledge you my sacred word that I will do nothing to compromise yourself or the child. If that does not satisfy you, I am willing to take an oath to that effect. But if I am to be a sort of guardian to this little waif, I must know something more about her."

Mrs. Brent walked to and fro in an excited manner, apparently making up her mind how much to tell, and what it was necessary to withhold. She finally sat down, and looking Mr. Whitney clearly in the face, said:

"What I am going to tell you, Sir, is so strange and unnatural, that you may find it hard to believe, but every word will be as true as if I was making my confession on my death-bed. I hope you will place confidence in me, Mr. Whitney?"

"I see no reason to doubt you. I can judge of people pretty well, and I believe you to be an honest woman, Mrs. Brent."

"Yes, Sir, I am an honest woman. I have never been anything better than a servant, but I have done my duty in the condition of life appointed me, as far as I understood it."

Mrs. Brent then proceeded to narrate a series of events of the most startling character, which the reader will perceive have an important bearing on the fortunes of the heroine of this strange history.

It appeared from Mrs. Brent's story that she had lived with the mother of little Violet, and took care of her and her sister, (Violet's aunt,) from the time they were children. That the mother of Violet died when the child was a mere babe, and left her to the care of her aunt. That the grandfather of Violet, who was rich, had left his property so that Violet would inherit it all, in case her aunt should die without children of her own. That the aunt's husband, who was a heartless gamester, and whose wife had no children, wanted to have Violet poisoned, so that her fortune could come into his clutches, but finally compromised with his wife, over whom he held a secret power, and agreed that a man named Higgs, who was going to Oregon, should carry the child off and rear her as his own. But the aunt had plotted with Mrs. Brent to defeat her husband's scheme, and hence the flight of the nurse with Violet, and her appearance with her at Mr. Whitney's. She had come to have Violet left in charge of old Mr. Falconer, to whom she was related through her grandmother, and had been assisted on her way by a priest in New-York named Father Boyle, who had sent her to another priest living near the Vale, called Father John, and he had sent her to Mr. Whitney's.

Having told her story and refused to give the name of Violet's aunt or uncle, Mrs. Brent was taken to the turnpike gate, where the stage-coach passed, put into it and sent on her way home, leaving word with Mr. Whitney that he could at any time communicate with her by sending a letter to the care of Father Jerome Boyle, in New-York.

The next day Mr. Falconer's funeral took place, after which the will was read, and Mrs. Ashford learned that she had been made the old man's heiress. The avaricious Ashford was greatly displeased when he found that the property had been settled on Mr. Whitney and Mr. Melrose as trustees for his wife, but he did his best to hide his chagrin under an air of sanctimoniousness.

Ashford had fully resolved to abandon his wife and child at an early day, but accidentally discovering that Fantasia had great dramatic talent, and might be developed into an actress of unusual merit, he resolved to train her for the stage, and so delayed his plans of desertion. In the meantime he resolved to find out the parentage of Violet, as he felt assured, as he said, that he "could make money on her, if he only knew who she was."

With a view to feeling his way in the matter, he one day, on seeing his wife looking over some articles of children's clothing which she had purchased, carelessly asked:

"Did not Violet need anything? These few articles are for Fantasia, I suppose."

"I found a sufficient supply of clothing for Violet," replied Mrs. Ashford, "in the bottom of the basket in which she was placed. They are of fine quality, and beautifully made."

"Indeed! and is there no name to be found on any of them? Have you examined them carefully?"

"Yes, very carefully; for I have had to mend nearly every garment where the name had been removed by using an acid which destroyed the fabric."

"Umph! was there no trace of a letter left on one of them?"

After a momentary hesitation, Mrs. Ashford replied:

"Violet could be distinguished on some of them, but on only one piece was there a trace of the last name. I could not quite make out whether that was an R or an L. You will discover nothing from such a source as that."

"Ah! well, that is something; and putting fragment after fragment together, may bring me certainty some of these days. I have been looking up evidence while I have been away so much, and to-morrow I shall see Whitney about that letter. *He* knows who the child is, and I will know too—on that I am determined."

Mr. Ashford lost no time in prosecuting his search, and having "worked up his case" with the skill of a detective, he prepared to make his attack on Mr. Whitney. The stakes were great, and the players skillful, and which won, we shall see as the story progresses.

The above is all of it that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots. Ask for the number dated February 20th, 1869, and in it you will find the continuation of this beautiful tale. The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at three dollars a year. The publication of Rev. Dr. Tyng's great story, which has been written expressly for the Ledger, will be commenced in the Ledger in the course of a few weeks. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world; and Henry Ward Beecher has an article in every number.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman-place, w. s., 38 ft. s. of 50th-st., 19x90	$23,000
Bowling-green, No. 5	nom.
Cherry-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Market-st., 81.8x72.5x19x136x100x206	nom.
Leight-st., No. 15, 26x9.6x1.3x17.8x28.7x75x29	nom.
Lot No. 297, Bayard Farm, 25x100	nom.
Nassau-st., Nos. 128, 130, 132, 134 and 136, 67.3x101.9x21.4x20x46.7x84	nom.
Orchard-st., w. s., 97 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x87.6	27,600
Varick-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Dominick-st., 30.6x90	100
Varick-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Dominick-st., 30.6x90	9,000
Whitehall-st., No. 24, 25x58.4	18,000
12th-st., s. s., 96.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 19.7x68.4	11,250
35th-st., s. s., 285 ft. of 8th-av., 22x98.9, ½d part	nom.
52d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	11,000
41st-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	14,500
52d-st., s. s., 201 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	8,000
52d-st., n. s., 201 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	11,000
60th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. Lexington-av., 20x100.5	50
69th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.5	36,000
93d-st., s. s., 100.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.6x100.8	9,000
93d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 72.5x150x78.10x150	nom.
108th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x100.11	3,000
117th-st., s. s., 3,324 ft. e. of 3d-av., 14.3x½ block	1,000
124th-st., s. s., 218.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21.4x100.11	10,000
128th-st., s. s., 199.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x½ block	12,500
132d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	6,000
145th-st., s. s. corner of 11th-av., 75x99.11	15,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 45th-st., 20.5x100	33,000
Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 20th-st., 58x93.10x46x23.10x12x70	nom.
5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 68th-st., 50x100; 68th-st., s. w. corner of Madison-av., 125.5x95; 5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 67th-st., 25x100; Madison-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., 25x100	98,900
Avenue C, e. s., 26.9 ft. n. of 12th-st., 25x62.6	18,800
9th-av., e. s., 43.3 ft. n. of 30th-st., 18.6x60.10	14,500
10th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 275 and 276, Depuyster estate	1,200
Leases Recorded.	
Broome-st., No. 50, 3 yrs. and 7 mos., per year	$1,000
Chatham-st., No. 165, 3 yrs. and 3 mos., per year	1,800
Franklin-st., No. 132, 3 years, per year	1,000
Lispenard-st., Nos. 26 and 28, lofts, 3 years, per year	8,000
Greene-st., No. 165, 5 years, per year	950
Union-square, No. 23, front basement, 5 years and 2 months, per year	2,000
West-st., No. 396, first floor, 3 years and 11 months, per year	1,000
Avenue A, w. s., 64.1 ft. n. of 4th-st., 16x100, 20 years, per year	242
Avenue A, w. s., 80.1 ft. n. of 4th-st., 16x100, 20 years, per year	242
3d-av., s. e. corner of 28th-st., store, 3 years, per year	2,450
4th-av., No. 90, store, 5 years, per year	2,750
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Clay-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-st., 25x100	$800
Dean-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 33.4x110	9,000
Degraw and Powers sts., n. w. cor., 100x290	6,500
Devoe-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x125	900
Front-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Graham-av., 50x100	2,700
Fulton-st., e. s., 166.5 ft. s. of Market-st., 102.2x23.5x101.4x—	25,000
Hamilton-st., e. s., 99.6 ft. n. of Gates-av., 19x74.8	9,000
Pacific and Hoyt sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	2,800
President-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Powers-st., 100x100	7,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 262 ft. e. of Downing-st., 25x100	1,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 20x75	4,900
Schemerhorn-st., n. s., 117.11 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 19.3x100.9	1,625
St. Felix-st. and De Kalb-av., s. w. corner, 20x34x25x64	8,500
Taylor-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	12,000
Warren-st., w. s., 210 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 40x131	4,750
14th-st., w. s., 236 ft. n. of 3d-av., 25x88.8	500
14th-st., w. s., 411 ft. n. of 3d-av., 25x87.11	500
14th-st., w. s., 436 ft. n. of 3d-av., 25x87.5	475
39th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.2	500
39th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	250
45th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 8th-av., 60x100.2; 45th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.2	1,250
55th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100	570
Atlantic and Butler avs., s. e. corner, 25x90	7,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 202.6 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	4,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,200
9th-av. and 15th-st., s. w. corner, 176x25x61x25	nom.
Lease Recorded.	
Hall-st., indefinite locality, house, 1 year	$450
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Hempstead.	
Plot on Thedson's Creek, adjoining Carman's, near Rockaway, 22 acres	$3,000
Jamaica.	
Clinton-av., w. s., 1,228 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 12.6x191	$125
Clinton-av., w. s., 1,228 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 75x191.2	750
Springfield road, s. e. s., adjoining Backns', 45 acres	8,000
Newtown.	
Centre, corner Grove-st., lots Nos. 302, 303, 322, 323, each 25x100	$200
Washington-av., n. s., 132 ft. e. of Cypress Hills road, 42x120	100
Wyckoff-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Green-st., 25x100	100
Oyster Bay.	
Syosset to Oyster Bay road, adjoining Cheshire's, 4 acres	$200
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Bridge-st. and 4th-av., n. w. corner, 100x100	$150
Bridge-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	200
Valentine-st. and Stevens-av., lot No. 401	300
4th-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 2d-st., 50x105	1,600
9th-av., e. s., lot No. 779, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	500
Morrisania.	
Balcom-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Rae-st., 50x102	$1,150
Halsey-st., n. s., 380 ft. w. of Cortlandt-av., 115x360	10,725
William-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Morris-place, 130x200	12,500
136th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Willis-av., 100x100	6,000
136th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100	3,000
136th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Willis-av., 50x100	3,000
New-Rochelle.	
Centre-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Main-st., 135x200	$10,000
Ossining.	
High-st., adj. Baptist Parsonage, J. Baker's	$8,000
Mott-st., s. s., adj. Mrs. Underwood's, 70x142	7,000
Yale-av., s. s., lot No. 39, Yale estate, 50x125	200
S. S. Mott's, rear lot, adj. Miles Stray's, 23x50	500
West Farms.	
Grant-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Valentine-av., 100x112; Grant-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Valentine-av., 41x112	$1,200
Madison-av., n. w. s., 820 ft. s. of Kingsbridge road, 163x194	4,950
Morris-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Munroe-av., 125x200	6,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Alyea-st., e. s., 212 ft. from Ferry-st., 33x100	$1,150
Baldwin-st., n. s., 384 ft. from West-st., 21x98	2,000
Bowery-st., n. s., New-Jersey Zinc Co. property, 25x90 and 50x105	1,700
Bergen-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	427
Liberty and East Fair sts., s. e. corner, 29x90	5,000
Murray-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 25x84	3,650
New-Jersey Railroad-av., w. s., 29 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 45x88	3,100
James-st., n. s., 62 ft. w. of Boyden-st., 25x90	850
East Orange.	
William-st., 293 ft. e. of Grove-st., 100x167	$2,000

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; boning and larding; would do marketing if required; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style, or regular chambermaid; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH three years' City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes all styles of pastries, soups and fancy dishes; is not afraid of work; large dinner parties, if required. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a steady, experienced person; can take an infant from its birth or grown children, and do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; refers to her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking; is willing to go to the country; has City reference. Call at No. 207 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SICK NURSE, or to attend to ladies in their accouchements and in general sickness, by a French woman who speaks English fluently; best of reference. Call for one week at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook for a private family; good baker; can do all kinds of cooking, meats and pastries; will do the coarse washing; City reference; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 108 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; situation by a very respectable woman; best City references; thoroughly understands her business; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins in first-rate style. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a respectful, neat and economical servant and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV. City or country, situations for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, cooks, washers, ironers, houseworkers, for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and assist with chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, a situation; is well qualified to take the whole care of an infant or young children; is very kind to them; superior City reference. Apply at 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 51 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference, and is thoroughly competent for a first-class family. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to go out as dressmaker or seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; by day's work or month. Call at No. 573 3d-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; good City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 400 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 119 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FROM the country, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 77 Carmine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPAble servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S large, first-class Employment Office, (established 15 years,) No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND COMmodious office, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av.—Excellent situations vacant for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses; also, cooks to wash, girl for general housework.

ALL WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants for every capacity promptly furnished for City and country, at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, between 33d and 34th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER in a first-class place by a Scotchman, married, having large experience in this country in the care and management of garden, green-house, graperies, &c.; understands also the laying out of grounds and ornamental flower gardens; good City reference. Call or address A., for two days, at seed store No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man without children; has good references as to ability and character; and would prefer a large place, where he would have the general management; no objection to a new place, where improvements are making. Address G. N. P., seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; small family; is a good plain gardener, and understands the management of a green-house and out-door flowers; will be at liberty March 1, and can furnish good City references. Address P., Gardener, care of Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND his wife; the man as coachman, and can take care of garden and milk; the wife as good family cook; both understand their business; no incumbrance; good references. Address for three days No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 35 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man as coachman or gardener; one child; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; must be a good place and good wages, by a single man. Address D. F. W., seed store 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has lived five years in his last place; best of references given. Apply at No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED GERMAN MAN, a situation as gardener; first-class place only. Address G. G. T., care of No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (MARRIED, no family,) a first-class situation; best of reference. Address J. M., No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as entry clerk, or to make out bills; is an excellent penman; good reference. Address S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A MAN; MUST BE A PROTESTant and understand the care of fruit, gardening, and the care of horses, cows, &c.; one willing to make himself generally useful; recommendations must be unexceptionable; none others need apply from 9 A. M. to 12 M. R. F. WESTCOTT, St. John's Park.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German. Excellent situations ready at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; a good home; City references required. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 41 West 21st-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDware store, an active, intelligent lad to make himself generally useful. Address SMITH, Box No. 115 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications and definite compensation.

WANTED—A LAWYER'S CLERK, WHO CAN write a good hand, and has a tolerable knowledge of forms and practice; terms liberal. Address B. E., Box No. 1,293 Post Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—TO WHOM steady employment at 53 cents for solid and 50 cents for leaded matter will be given, at JOHN W. AMERMAN'S Printing Office, No. 47 Cedar-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS NOUVELLEMENT arrivé, désire se placer comme valet de chambre ou cocher; bonnes recommandations. Demander BUTEL, No. 195 William-st., chez Mr. Parisot, au 1er.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 273 West 25th-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher; salary $1,200; highest references required. Address PROTO, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEACHer of English branches in a boys boarding school; salary $500 with board, &c. Address A. M., Bridgeport, Conn.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS Will commence its second half year on MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1869, at the YALE SCHOOL ROOMS, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th-st. A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL. Fits boys from 8 to 21 years for any college or any business, with clearness, energy and dispatch. All departments well organized and equipped. Already finely established. Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY. MISS C. E. FERRIS, No. 302 West 34th-st. New terms opens MONDAY, Feb. 8.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18.—Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 800 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—Spring Term opens Feb. 23; circulars at Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., of Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal, Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons, of an hour each, at 42 East 14th-st., Union-sq. Half prices. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMInary, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. P. A. ANDREU.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, DAVID LANE AND ROBERT A. TURNER, copartners in the business heretofore conducted in the City of New-York under the copartnership name of LANE, LAMSON & CO., (which business is continued by us) and DAVID W. LANE, do, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," passed April 17, 1854, hereby certify that we intend to continue the use of such partnership name; that we are the persons dealing under such name, and that our places of abode are as follows: DAVID LANE, the City and State of New-York; ROBERT A. TURNER, Paris, in France, and DAVID W. LANE, the City of Boston, in Massachusetts.
DAVID LANE.
ROBERT A. TURNER.
DAVID W. LANE.
Dated DEC. 28, 1868.
[U. S. Int. Rev. 5-cent stamp canceled.]

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. GORDON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
READ GORDON, Sr.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869. W. H. DILWORTH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of R. GORDON & CO. under the firm of GORDON & DILWORTH, No. 375 Greenwich-st.
W. H. DILWORTH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869. READ GORDON, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between ALANSON TREDWELL, ZADOK H. JARMAN and ROBERT H. JARMAN, under the firm name of TREDWELL & JARMANS, is dissolved by the death of Robert H. Jarman.
The undersigned will continue the clothing business at Nos. 118 and 120 Fulton-st., New-York, under the style of TREDWELL & JARMAN, and will settle all the business of the late firm.
ALANSON TREDWELL.
ZADOK H. JARMAN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CARVER & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
B. F. CARVER.
JAS. ED. MAXWELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS day associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

MR. JOHN McINTOSH IS ADMITted a partner in my business from this date.
GEORGE RICHMOND, No. 783 Broadway.
FEB. 2, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.
550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.
And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The FLOUR to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows: 125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The BACON to be of first quality, and put up as follows: 20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The SALT to be of good quality, and put up as follows: 10,000 pounds in barrels, and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The VINEGAR to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows: 1,000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4,000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The PORK to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The CORNMEAL to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required.

The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons, (whose loyalty and solvency is certified by a clerk of a court of record,) setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals, and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A., C. C. S., Dist. Indian Territory.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869, for
100,000 pounds of extra clear new green Bacon, best quality, in tierces, with dry salt.
200 barrels of prime mess Pork.
25 barrels of white Cornmeal, round hoops and full head lined.
25,000 pounds of prime Beans, in barrels and full head lined.
1,100 gallons of pure cider Vinegar, in 12-gallon kegs.
1,250 pounds of pure ground black Pepper, in ¼-pound packages, packed in 25-pound boxes.
2,400 pounds of Salt, in barrels full head lined.
10,000 pounds of family Soap, in 80-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of green Rio Coffee, in bags.
10,000 pounds of brown Sugar, in barrels full head lined.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

W. W. BURNS,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and C. S. U. S. A.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PRINTING.

JOHN F. BALDWIN, PRINTER, (Formerly at No. 114,) NOW AT NO. 174 FULTON-ST., near BROADWAY. Prints cards, circulars, bill-heads, bills of fare, and other work, as usual.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadie, Messrs. Ducre, Leduc, Duchesne, Guidon, Lagriffoul, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN IRISH STEW, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizarelli, Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
RICHARD III. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE LIVE INDIAN and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS, JOCKO, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM THE POETS. By Miss H. L. D. Potter.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that Prince FERDINAND will be a candidate for the Spanish throne. Queen ISABELLA has issued another proclamation, denouncing the revolution and announcing her right to the throne. Many rumors are circulated in Madrid relative to the probable action of the Cortes. It is believed that a Directory will be appointed, but how long the members will be empowered to serve is a matter of speculation. Many political arrests have been made of persons charged with being Carlists. The assassins of the Governor of Burgos are to be speedily executed.

The Powers represented in the Peace Conference have granted Greece eight days in which to accept or reject the peace protocol. The French Government, it is said, has received assurances that the protocol will be agreed to by Greece

GENERAL.

An insane man, named HOEFER, living near Hannibal, Mo., on Saturday strangled his daughter, aged 10 years, and then cut her body in two. He said he offered her as a sacrifice to Christ.

Major-Gen. AYERS, Inspector-General of the Department of the Gulf, has made an official report of the condition of affairs in the State of Arkansas. He corroborates the report made by Gen. HORACE PORTER, of Gen. GRANT's staff. He considers that the difficulty encountered in the execution of the laws in certain districts justified the Governor in calling out the militia. He further says that the misconduct of the militia has been greatly exaggerated in the reports given to the public.

At the burning of the International Hotel at St. Paul, on Wednesday night, a number of the guests were rescued only after great difficulty. Two State Senators and their wives were taken from the third floor by means of ladders. A Mr. HOLYOKE became bewildered in the halls and nearly stifled by smoke, but was rescued by a lady, against whose door he fell.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has reprieved CLIFTON HARRIS, the Auburn murderer, until March 12.

A few evenings since Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, City Marshal of Covington, Ky., arrested a man for highway robbery committed in the suburbs of the city a few hours before. The man surrendered quietly, but while on the way to jail suddenly drew a revolver and shot the Marshal in the abdomen and made his escape. Mr. THOMPSON's wound is considered a very dangerous one.

Capt. ROSSEAU, of the Arkansas militia, against whom numberless charges have been preferred by the citizens of Woodruff County for outraging, blackmailing, &c., has been arrested and lodged in the penitentiary at Little Rock.

The Southern Press Convention will meet in Mobile on Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At Cincinnati recently the railroad companies got up a lively competition in the prices charged for carrying freight, which resulted in a reduction of their rates nearly one-half. This was found to be too expensive, and a compromise has been effected, whereby a new schedule of freight charges goes into effect to-day.

MICHAEL KAUFFMAN shot and killed a boy named EDWARD MILLER in Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday last. The boy was looking into the barber's window, and did not go away when told to do so. KAUFFMAN fired at him through the window with a revolver, killing him instantly. It was with difficulty the officers prevented the crowd from lynching KAUFFMAN.

The financial agency of the Central Pacific Railroad announces that the first mortgage loan is closed in consequence of the very large negotiations of bonds since Jan 1. Less than 250 miles remain to connect the road with the Eastern lines, and this gap will be closed in about one hundred days.

An unusual religious revival is in progress among the various Methodist Churches along the Hudson River, and the conversions are numerous.

Gen. GRANT attended church yesterday at St. Paul's, (Methodist,) and received an impromptu reception at the door. He received some friendly calls during the day, and dined at Mr. STEWART's in the evening.

SIMON LOUGEE, who was knocked down by three men in Nineteenth-street on Friday, at about 6:30 P. M., and robbed of $120, has identified JAMES HEALEY, who is now in custody, as one of the robbers.

JOHN GREGORY, CHAS. ADAMS, JOHN L. MORGAN and JOHN HADSLEN have been arrested, charged with feloniously entering ROBT. HARRISON's store, No. 57 Macdougal-street, and carrying off money, jewelry and watches.

Two thieves, who robbed the grocery store of ERNEST H. EDEN, corner of Tompkins-avenue and Quincy-street, Brooklyn, Saturday, were captured after a long chase. Their names are HENRY SCHNEIDER and PETER HAY.

The first anniversary of the Booth Missionary Association of the Mercer-street Church Sabbath School was held yesterday afternoon.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at the Greene-street M. E. Church, preached yesterday morning on "The Perils and Prospects of Protestantism."

The new Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise-street, Brooklyn, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies yesterday.

Cotton was very active on Saturday, and quoted a fraction higher. Breadstuffs were in request and without marked changes in prices. Provisions were in less demand, closing less buoyantly. Groceries were in request and firm. Freights were dull and lower.

The Mania for Expansion—The St. Domingo Negotiations.

To persons of ordinary intelligence the proposition of Gen. BANKS to establish a protectorate over the Haytian and Dominican Republics, and the more recent resolution of Mr. ORTH, that the territory belonging to the latter "shall, on the application of the Government and the people of said Republic, be admitted into the Union as a Territory of the United States," are alike preposterous. We now have a clue to their origin in the reported presence and efforts at Washington of a person purporting to be the agent of BAEZ, the Dominican President, by whom he has been invested with "plenary power" to treat for the annexation of what was formerly the Spanish part of the island. And we are told that the scheme, crazy as it is, receives the friendly consideration of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

For the credit of the Committee, we trust that it will not be guilty of the folly of sanctioning, even by implication, a scheme so pregnant with mischief to this country. It is difficult to believe, indeed, that anybody purporting to represent BAEZ can possess any real authority to act for a population whose chronic condition is that of hostility to all permanent authority. Of BAEZ personally we know nothing. But this we all know, that neither in 1857, when BAEZ, as the clerical candidate, was elected President, nor in 1865, when he was again elected, has his possession of power been acquiesced in for more than a few months together. An insurrection deposed him in 1857, and again in 1866, and in the intervening period Domingo had more dictators or Presidents than we care to count. How firm is his title at present may be guessed from the mere mention of its origin as we find it in the last edition of SEAMAN's *Progress of Nations*:

"President BAEZ fled to the Island of St. Thomas, and Gen. CABRAL was elected President in September of that year [1866.] The opponents of CABRAL incited an insurrection against his Government; several battles have been fought with various success, and in December, 1867, *the insurgents in the north part of the Republic issued a pronunciamiento proclaiming Baez President*; and now (at the close of the year 1867) *civil war exists in each of the negro Republics of that unfortunate island*. In fact, *a state of anarchy and civil war seems to be the normal condition of these negro populations*."

The position of affairs has not since materially changed. A turn of the wheel has brought BAEZ once more into the Presidency, but he holds it by a tenure so fickle that his right to open negotiations for the transfer of the territory may well be doubted. In truth, while M. ANGENARD, as the Minister of BAEZ, is receiving distinguished consideration at the hands of Washington politicians, the Cuban cable brings information that "the town of Seybo has pronounced against BAEZ and is in open revolution." The Haytian President is in the same predicament. The official glory of neither is worth a week's purchase. Each is the creature of insurrection, and each has been compelled to encounter revolution from the first moment of his elevation to power. Both parts of the island have long been, and still are, the scenes of what SEAMAN describes as "a succession of insurrections and revolutions, civil wars and devastations, massacres and assassinations," the nature and results of which should deter this country as well from the folly of a protectorate as from the danger of annexation.

It is possible that BAEZ, in his desperation, may contemplate a repetition of the experiment tried by Gen. SANTANA in 1861, when by an act of treachery the Dominican territory was ceded to Spain. The authority of BAEZ to negotiate for annexation to this country is no greater than was that of SANTANA to surrender to the Spaniards. The end of one proceeding would doubtless be identical with the end of the other. The Spanish Government received Domingo, but failed to hold it against insurgents; and there is every reason to believe that an attempt on the part of the United States to take possession by virtue of any bargain entered into with BAEZ would be equally mortifying and ineffectual.

The delusion under which many of the American people labor arises from the fact that Domingo and Hayti are nominally republics. What their republicanism amounts to we seldom stop to inquire. The name is enough for us. And on this slender foundation we construct a theory of mutual sympathy and common political interest. But the republicanism of the whole island is a burlesque. In Hayti, for instance, only negroes, Indians, mulattoes and the mixed races are invested with citizenship; all white persons being disfranchised, excluded from office, and even denied the privilege of holding real estate. So also in St. Domingo, white is proscribed; the blacks and mixed races insisting upon the retention of all real control. Something more than political jealousy actuates them in every portion of the island. They are habitually faithless when white men and their interests are concerned. Some opposite testimony is published on this point by a traveling friend of the Boston *Advertiser*, whom that journal warrants as "entirely trustworthy, judicious and experienced in travel." The attention of the natives, this writer tells us, "is directed almost entirely to political revolutions;" the spirit of faction reigning so widely that judicial murders and private assassinations are the order of the day. The white residents, who are engaged in trade, are obliged to submit uncomplainingly. Of purchase or annexation by this country he says:

"If the United States purchase Samana they may rest assured that, as soon as the money has been paid over, the treaty will be abrogated by the Dominicans. It is the general subject of conversation at present in St. Domingo, and the nature of the people cannot be better explained than by quoting the popular opinion in regard to the proposed sale: 'The country needs money; let us dispose of Samana on the best terms possible; we can soon get rid of the Yankees just as we did of the Spaniards.' *The citizens of the United States should be made to understand the treacherous nature of the people with whom they have to deal; not many among them can be trusted, and they do not scruple, individually and collectively, to violate their most solemn pledges.*

"As for either purchase or annexation, the idea of the United States obtaining a foothold in the island is utterly distasteful to the natives both of St. Domingo and Hayti. *It is only the foreign merchants doing business in the different seaports who desire it, and they have literally no political power whatever*; as, in Hayti, it is forbidden to a white man to vote, or even *to own land*, and the only manner in which it is now possible for a white citizen of the United States to *legally* possess property there is to marry a black woman and settle his possessions in her name."

Under any circumstances, we should demur both as to the validity of any promise or bargain made by BAEZ and as to the desirableness of entering into any compact with a population who appear incapable of rising above anarchy. Whether it is the ultimate destiny of the West Indies to be absorbed into the United States, or, as some contend, to be merged into a great negro confederation, is a question that is for the moment immaterial. We have to consider Hayti and St. Domingo as they are, with a population ignorant, treacherous, brutalized and lazy; and we submit that were the political and financial condition of this country prosperous and assured, any measure of affiliation would be inexpedient.

But we are not in a condition to assume the slightest responsibility in the premises. We already have ample use for all the statesmanship and money at our command. Our debt is on the increase. We may exult over calculations as to a coming surplus, but meanwhile we know that without a more efficient collection of revenue on one hand, and a large reduction of expenditure on the other, the two ends of the Government will not meet. Moreover, a momentous political and industrial problem awaits solution within our present borders. The South is on the way to pacification and prosperity, but the full realization of these blessings is reserved for Gen. GRANT's Administration. Financially, too, we are in need of wiser, more comprehensive and more successful effort than has yet been apparent in the Treasury or in Congress.

With these duties upon us, and these difficulties before us, any intermeddling with Hayti or St. Domingo, with or without a view to annexation, would be downright madness. The advocates of interference insist that the acquisition would be desirable because costing nothing in the shape of purchase money. It would, however, be dear at any price. The suppression of ever-recurring insurrections, the maintenance of order among a people who delight in anarchy, the restoration of prosperity to a land beggared and bankrupt, is a task from which any American in his senses might be expected instinctively to shrink. We have neither means nor credit to spare. And we protest against squandering the product of oppressive taxation, and damaging the credit which is already pledged to others, that we may have the pleasure of hailing 200,000 dark-skinned Dominicans as fellow-citizens.

The Rogers Murder.

A correspondent in another column directs attention to some of the circumstances of the Rogers murder, already before the public, which tend to repel the conviction of JAMES LOGAN's innocence, to which the Police and public Press seem very generally to have arrived. In an article a few days since, we went over the same ground and came substantially to the same conclusion. We do not mean to say that LOGAN *was* the murderer, or that, on trial, he could be proved to have been: but it seems to us very clear that the evidence against him warrants suspicion, and renders it eminently proper that he should be put upon trial. The attempt of DELANOY to fasten suspicion upon ROBINSON *alias* Maher, amounts to nothing. It may be honest and well meant, but it looks much more like a trick, and not a very clever one, to draw attention away from parties previously suspected.

The coincidences established in LOGAN's case are very remarkable. He left the house in Greene-street, where he had slept the night before, at just about the time the murder was committed, with a companion taller than himself, and went toward Twelfth-street. He returned in the evening with *hat and coat both changed, and his hand hurt*, as it is believed the murderer's hand must have been. These coincidences alone are remarkable, and demand explanation; and when added to the fact that the envelope found in the murderer's coat pocket was addressed JAMES LOGAN, they become all the more remarkable. LOGAN acknowledged that he had lost his hat and overcoat, and said he had lost them, as he had also hurt his hand, while climbing fences to escape the Police. His own explanation only increases the suspicion. *Why* was he running away from the Police? *Where* did he thus run away and *when*? If the story is true, there must be somebody who can prove it to be so.

Occurrences of exactly this sort are not very common. That they should have happened on that very morning when the murder was done,—that LOGAN should have lost *his* coat and hat and hurt his hand, just as the murderer did and at or about the same time, is one of those curious coincidences which do not happen once in ten years.

Yet no attempt, at all worthy the importance of the matter, has been made to secure an explanation. Not the slightest effort has been made to find the Policeman from whom LOGAN was trying to escape when all these mishaps occurred,—nor to find the garments which he claims to have worn and lost on that occasion. He is to be discharged on the statements of his mistress, that the murderer's clothes were *not* his, and that he left her house *after* 7 and not before. These are points on which any one might easily be mistaken, and on which a witness like her, anxious to save him, would most certainly be untrustworthy. And where is ROBITAILLE, the man taller than LOGAN, who left the house with him, all this time? He was summoned as a witness, but does not seem to have been examined with any closeness or apparent desire to find out all he knew, and is said to have immediately left the City. Whither did he go? Why is he not hunted up and recalled?

Perhaps these two men are innocent of any share in the affair; but perhaps they are not. And in the absence of any reasonable ground for suspecting anybody else, it seems clear that they should not be discharged until it is quite certain that the public has the benefit of all they know about it.

The communication in another column is worth reading. It seems to us there has been a culpable remissness, if nothing worse, in the manner in which the Logan matter has been followed up. The envelope made it almost certain that the murderer's name was JAMES LOGAN;—the pretence that it was the writer or the bearer, rather than the receiver of the letter, who was carrying it in his pocket, is utterly groundless and absurd, especially when it is borne in mind that somebody had taken the letter out. In spite of all the noise that has been made about the murder, there does not seem to have been any resolute, clear, well-directed effort to detect the murderer. The time has been mainly spent in wild, random guesses about it, and in efforts that have had the effect of diverting attention from the only valuable evidence that has been educed. It looks now as if the guilty parties would succeed in effectually covering their tracks, and the whole affair only add one more to the many proofs of the impunity of crime, and the imbecility of the tribunals for its punishment, in this great City.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

We cannot say that we regret the action of the Legislature in subjecting the Brooklyn Bridge bill to still further scrutiny before passing it, in view of the importance, magnitude and cost of the project. Any plan of the sort—contemplating the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and having so important relations to the commerce of this port, ought to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and be made to pass the most rigid ordeal, before it is authorized by law. It ought to be cleared from every suspicion of being a job; or being in the hands of men who seek their own profit by it rather than the public good—and it ought to be quite certain that it is the best plan that can be devised, before it is undertaken.

The objections which are urged on the part of New-Yorkers against the bill, as it stands at present, are not directed against the project *per se*, but properly against certain details of the present legislation and plan, independent of the general question; and as the friends of this project have chosen to commit themselves to these details, they are proper subjects of criticism.

The objections that New-York, as a stockholder of more than one-third the capital of the Company, will have a representation in the Board of probably one-sixth or one-seventh; that she may thus be deprived of due protection of her interests, as to the stock and as to the location and construction of the work; that she may also become liable for any contracts made, exceeding the capital; and that the manner of contracting is not restricted, are of so plain and reasonable a purport, as to need no discussion.

Passing also from the admitted necessity of a proper communication with Brooklyn, to the details of this special plan, we find it open to grave criticism, and requiring further discussion and amendment.

The tone of this discussion, as made by competent engineers, goes to show:

1. That the present location, from the Registrar's office, in New-York, to the corner of Fulton and Sands streets, Brooklyn, requires a bridge 1,600 feet longer, with 620 feet more water span, than the Chatham-square line, with much greater land damage and other items of cost, the New-York terminus being much nearer the commercial centre than as now arranged.

2. That the use by Mr. ROEBLING of iron wire cables of his own manufacture is less advantageous than that of steel bars and links, as to lightness, strength and durability.

3. That a single platform 80 feet wide and 1,600 feet long, suspended 130 feet above tide, with trusses 12 feet deep, is radically deficient in strength and stiffness for ordinary use, and entirely unsafe as exposed to the furious gales of the harbor; and that the structure not only needs greater bracing, but also the support of a centre pier.

4. That the general plan of the supporting towers, and especially that of their foundations, on a grillage of timber and other mixed resistants, is contrary to well-known principles of construction, the suspension towers at Niagara and Cincinnati being their weak points.

We publish elsewhere a letter on the subject from a competent judge, who has given the matter his most careful attention for a long time,—which will be found well worthy the attention of all who are interested, as all the people of both cities must be, in the subject. He insists that the best method to establish communication between New-York and Brooklyn is by a *causeway*, which he explains and vindicates in detail. The suggestion itself is not new, but it has hardly received the degree of attention from the public at large to which it is entitled. We shall probably have occasion to recur to its discussion.

A Costly Luxury that Offers a Chance for Retrenchment.

Since we said, a few days ago, that we could see no necessity for now keeping up a regular army of over forty thousand men, at an annual cost of over forty millions of dollars, Congress has taken up the subject of cutting down the army and reducing the expenses of the military establishment. The debates of Friday and Saturday were such as to give us a good prospect of seeing some practical step taken in this direction before the close of the present session.

Were there any appearance or any prospect of disturbance in the Southern States (as there was last Spring),—were it evident (as it was last year) that we should have war with the Indians of the Plains, we could see the necessity of keeping up an army more than three times as big as that which we had before the rebellion. But with as much assurance of peace in the South as there is in the North, and with no likelihood of any formidable Indian difficulties, we can see no necessity whatever of maintaining the army at a size equal to what is required in case of hostilities. It is a very expensive luxury; it is one that brings no returns of any kind; and it is one that we cannot afford in the present state of our revenues and taxation.

There seems to be no serious opposition in Congress to army reduction—at least none has been expressed. It is as strongly demanded by Mr. BLAINE, speaking on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, as by Mr. GARFIELD, speaking as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. The Army Appropriation bill, with its various amendments, makes provisions for very large reductions of expenditures in all departments of the service—including the Pay Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the recruiting service, and the transportation service; but Mr. BLAINE said the Committee on Appropriations had not felt at liberty to adjust the proportions of the bill to what the Committee thought ought to be the size of the army; and, consequently, on Saturday, Mr. GARFIELD, from the Military Committee, reported an amendment providing for a reduction, both of the commissioned officers and of the rank and file.

The main point of difference in the House is, whether the reduction shall apply only to the rank and file, or to the commissioned officers as well. At present we have sixty regiments, with the full complement of officers; but these regiments number only thirty-nine thousand enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. Mr. BLAINE advocates the immediate reduction of the army to thirty regiments, with a proportionate diminution of officers; but Mr. GARFIELD, while advocating the reduction of the rank and file, is opposed to the peremptory dismissal of any part of the present complement of officers,—or rather he desires that the officers should only be dismissed as they may leave the service. He holds that by stopping all promotions and all commissioning of new officers, the decrease would be rapid enough, and in proof of it quotes the fact that 116 officers resigned last year. The object of retaining the officers is in order that the present organization of regiments may be kept up, so that they may be rapidly raised to their full strength, if at any time such a measure should be necessary. Gen. GARFIELD is also of the opinion that several of the staff departments of the army might be consolidated in such a way as to increase their efficiency and effect a considerable reduction of expense. In the proposition which he reported on Saturday these various ideas are embraced. It provides for the reduction of the rank and file by ten thousand men, and of the commissioned officers by six hundred and seventy; the latter by gradual absorption; also, the consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Departments, and the consolidation of the artillery and ordnance corps.

In our judgment, the reduction of both officers and privates should take place simultaneously. The object of the reduction is economy, and it is the officers who are the expensive part of the establishment. It is entirely unnecessary to retain a large and useless body of officers on the idea that they would be convenient in case we were compelled to raise a large army; for there will never, during this generation at least, be any lack of experienced officers whenever they may be required for active service. The stoppage of all promotions in the army would be demoralizing; for the great stimulus to honorable effort in the army, as elsewhere, is the prospect of advancement. And it would be altogether absurd, while retaining a superfluous body of officers sufficient for thirty regiments, to dismiss a few thousand privates, and bar the way of a Sergeant from rising to a Second Lieutenancy.

We hope that Gen. GARFIELD will take these considerations into account, for there is very little likelihood of the passage of any bill for the reduction of the army unless the friends of retrenchment unite upon a measure that promises to be effective.

The large saving that could easily be brought about in our military establishment would be a great relief to the Treasury and the people. It is one of the quarters where retrenchment is most feasible, and where nobody believes any public interest would suffer by it. So, let Congress promptly strike ten or fifteen millions from our army expenditures.

The Mormon Problem and its Proposed Solution.

It is felt by many people, and perhaps by none more keenly than the Mormons themselves, that the fate of Mormonism—certainly as a political power, and probably as a religious movement—now hangs trembling in the balance. Postponed by the intervention of our civil war, and again respited by the wrangle over reconstruction, the Utah question must soon, it is clear, receive positive treatment. Were there no other considerations at stake, the steady tide of population flowing westerly into immediate contact with Mormondom, and the new transcontinental conduits of traffic and travel on the eve of opening, would make the decision of the problem imperative.

Thus it happens that, after nigh upon two-score years of strange and eventful history, this extraordinary politico-religious vagary, which has never ceased meanwhile to grow in strength as it has grown in age, approaches a crisis. It is forty years, save one, (namely, April 6, 1830,) since six persons formed the nucleus of this widespreading establishment, of which it is just to say that it has illustrated, as never did any other organization, the harmonious interplay of religious and secular authority—a perfect union of "Church and State." If we now proceed to "disestablish" the Mormon Church—for that is just about what one Congressional plan, at least, contemplates—we must confess that we sap an institution which has showed no sign of internal decay, and which, contrary to universal prediction, is to-day stronger than ever.

We may, perhaps, set down the Mormon population of Utah, in round numbers, at 100,000 souls; we may, probably, though at an outside estimate, set down the Mormons scattered elsewhere through the world at 200,000 souls—or, to be within bounds, let us reckon all Mormondon to consist of 250,000 men, women and children. Cipher as we will, and with all the multiplication of tables to MALTHUS to help us, this astonishing growth from six people to a quarter of a million, in less than forty years, means *preaching* rather than polygamy—it means a zealous and well-organized system of missions, in which hundreds of ministers labor constantly for the conversion of souls to Mormonism.

These 100,000 souls in Utah are gathered into 100 settlements, or thereabout. About one in ten of these constitute the farming population, who cultivate 150,000 acres, producing, among other things, a yearly crop of 500,000 bags of flour, of which a good part goes to supply the less steady populations of adjoining territories. At the head of this strong, compact, thriving and busy miniature nation, stands BRIGHAM YOUNG. With not a dollar of debt, with a Treasury (the result of a strict system of tithing) reckoned in tens of millions under his sole control, with a fanatical people ready to follow him wherever he leads or to go wherever he bids, this ambitious potentate has built up a Commonwealth which it would be a crime to attempt to devastate, and which it will require great *finesse* and great legislative wisdom to manage as it must be managed.

Two solutions have been proposed for the Mormon problem. We say two, because that third alternative, once in favor, of "smiting the heathen hip and thigh," desolating their fair fields, turning their garden to a desert, sacking their hundred cities, and shooting down every soul that resisted, finds no advocates now, even among the surrounding settlers, who would be greedy for the spoils. One of these two solutions is that offered by Mr. ASHLEY's bill, now before Congress, to divide Utah—save a narrow zone in the neighborhood of Great Salt Lake City—into various parts, and transfer these to the neighboring States and Territories. The other is to trust to the influence of "Gentile" admixture, to overthrow the worst features of Mormonism, and finally to do away with the whole system.

The introduction of Mr. ASHLEY's bill promised to create a feeling in favor of the former of these two solutions. But, if we mistake not, it has been allowed to pass beyond the day for which its consideration was set down on the calendar. This would indicate reluctance to take measures so decisive and peremptory as those contained in the bill, and a disposition to allow the changes expected to be wrought by the Pacific Railroad to have a fair chance. In any event, it is clear, as we have already said, that the turning-point of Mormonism, at least as a political power, is nearly reached, and that its fate as a "nation," if not as a "church," will ere long be decided.

Our City Railroads.

The Elevated Railway seems to be commending itself to favor. Further experiments have been made, and are said to have resulted in a general conviction that the defects in its original construction have been obviated, and that it will now fulfil the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. If this be so, we hope no further time will be wasted in talking about it. Let us have it built, for something is very greatly needed that will give us speedier, easier and more comfortable means of passing from one end of the City to the other. The surface roads cannot meet and satisfy the wants of the public. They have their uses, and have contributed largely to the growth of the City and the necessities of its population. But they cannot do all that is needed hereafter, and their managers ought not to fall into the error of supposing they can. We must have something more. We must be able to travel more quickly through the length of the island than horses can draw us. If the managers of the existing roads and the City authorities would combine to promote the use of steam, as a propelling power on our City roads, these roads could meet the necessities and satisfy the wants of the public for some years to come; but this they will not do; and the present state of things is simply intolerable. Let the Elevated Railway be thoroughly tried, and if it works well, let us have it built. It will largely increase the value of up-town property and promote the comfort and convenience of the great body of our business and working population.

MINOR TOPICS.

We guess that GRANT is likely to make this his last visit to New-York. The terrible way in which the politicians and office-hunters bored him on Saturday must have made the City almost intolerable. They put forward their "claims" with an impudence beyond anything previously attempted. The Irish Republican Association took the pains to deliver a speech at him through one of their number, in which it was claimed "that the Irish people in the United States numbered more than 7,000,000, and that it was only right that they should have a proportionate share of the Government patronage." The speaker of this body even went so far as to urge GRANT to give an office to the individual who had just introduced them to his (GRANT's) notice. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE also delivered a speech at GRANT, which was doubtless thought to be very *telling*. Subsequently, he introduced Mr. CHAS. SPENCER, and told GRANT that he (SPENCER) was President of a Committee which represented the 40,000 voters of this City who had cast their ballots for GRANT at the late election. We have no doubt that GRANT was greatly entertained and impressed by the claims of these office-hunters; but we should not be surprised if, instead of coming here again and giving them the opportunity of urging their claims, he should compel them to come to Washington, and incur the expense of traveling and hotel bills. This would seem to be the very least they can do. Offices are worth too much nowadays to be got by simply going to the Fifth-avenue Hotel and making a speech.

On Friday last a fight took place at Nashville between the State Comptroller and a member of the Legislature, in which, according to the dispatch, the latter was "soundly thrashed." We suppose the fact that the Comptroller thrashed the legislator must be taken as proving that the Comptroller had *not* "misappropriated" the public funds, as the legislator had charged him with doing. But before we come with certainty to this conclusion, we must know which of the two contestants was the bigger man, and whether the fight was a perfectly fair fight. On the same day another fight took place between another member of the Legislature and a newspaper reporter. As the reporter whipped his adversary, we must suppose that in this case also the reporter was in the right. Fighting is a great institution.

A verdict was rendered on Saturday by a Brooklyn jury against the Erie Railway Company that will be of advantage to all the railroads and all the railroad travelers in the United States. One of the victims of the horrible accident which occurred on the Erie line at Carr's Rock, ten months ago, sued the Company for $100,000 damages. The Company offered to allow him to take judgment for the sum of $3,000 and costs, but he refused to accept the offer; and upon the trial before Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court, the jury on Saturday found for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $35,000. This is an awful and a timely warning to the railroad companies. It will do more to make them careful of the lives of their passengers than ten thousand newspaper articles. We suppose the other passengers who were injured at the same accident will now follow suit and recover damages.

What is the reason that the Congressional reporters do not furnish the papers with the speeches of Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, on the various subjects that are before the House? As a general thing, they only tell us that Mr. MULLINS spoke on such and such a question "to the great amusement and edification of the House." We are constantly bored with the heavy and stupid speeches delivered in Congress,—why should we not be enlivened by the speeches of Mr. MULLINS?

The first contract for cleaning the streets in this City is said to have been made in 1695, and the whole cost was £30. The latest contract was made with Judge WHITING at a somewhat higher figure, but the streets are not so clean as they were. Everything in this City grows with gigantic strides,—but nothing grows quite so fast as dirt and high prices.

A Southern paper which does not like the existing state of things at Washington, remarks that "brutal vulgarity and vulpine trickery stand arm in arm upon the apex of the pyramid of disgrace and ruin which replaces the noble structure of the Federal Congress as it existed in its former glories." They must have rather a narrow footing to stand upon; it is to be hoped they may soon tumble off. On the apex of such a pyramid they must be less ornamental than the prodigious female who caps the climax of the "noble structure" of the existing Capitol.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, our Minister at Madrid, has had a quarrel with his Secretary of Legation, Mr. PERRY, and complains bitterly that the latter is backed and befriended by Mr. SEWARD. He insinuates, in a very unmanly manner, that Mr. SEWARD is interested in some improper Spanish speculations with Mr. PERRY, as the reason why he sides with the latter in the matter. Mr. HALE writes a private letter to a New-Hampshire Congressman, who has had the good taste and deep regard for Mr. HALE to publish it,—reciting his troubles and "frankly" telling him that he wants Gen. GRANT to keep him in office until Mr. SEWARD and Mr. PERRY both go out,—because he is "weak enough to want to triumph over these two men." We fear the letter will not convince either Gen. GRANT or anybody else that Mr. HALE is either a very high-minded or a very sensible statesman,—or even that it would conduce very greatly to the glory of the nation to be represented by him at the Spanish Court for an indefinite time to come. Mr. PERRY has lived in Spain a great many years, and is thoroughly conversant with its language, history, politics and public men. He knows ten times as much of the duties of an Ambassador there as Mr. HALE ever dreamed of learning, and we suspect that fact has something to do with the latter's state of mind. The quarrel between them is purely personal, and we suspect when Mr. PERRY's side of the case comes to be heard, if it ever shall be, Mr. HALE will not seem quite the persecuted martyr that he would like to be taken for.

We consider it fortunate for the liberties of Spain that the Pope has forbidden the prelates elected to the Legislature from taking their seats. Almost to a man, all the Spanish prelates have been the bitter enemies of the Liberal movement, have all along done what they could to undermine it, and in the Cortes would only be the astute and powerful advocates of the old *régime* of despotism. The Pope, through his hatred for Spanish Liberalism, and all political Liberalism, has done good service to the Liberal cause in Spain.

The monthly debt statement shows the net aggregate obligations of the Government to be $2,555,205,000,—being an increase of nearly $15,000,000 during January, chiefly the result of the heavy gold interest disbursements of the month. We trust that Congress will give close and honest study to the monthly exhibit of the Treasury figures. It is a formidable business, but it is also the very best means of learning the necessity of retrenchment and economy.

Senator EDMUNDS has introduced a resolution designed to exclude the electoral vote of Georgia, in the preamble to which he says that the right of that State to representation in Congress is still undetermined. Is this quite correct? Georgia has complied with all the requirements of the Reconstruction law, and has been formally readmitted to the Union and elected members of Congress who have been allowed to take their seats in the House.

A petition was presented to Congress on Saturday from a Convention representing all parts of New-England, in which suffrage is demanded for women on the ground that "all *human beings* are created equal." This, if we remember aright, is a slight departure from the language of the immortal Declaration of Independence. If the new version is to become authority why would it not include *children* in the claim for suffrage it is intended to establish?

The Republican Committees made a vigorous attempt to get some political information out of Gen. GRANT. They discharged two speeches at him, in one of which Gen. COCHRANE assured him the Committee he represented came as "workingmen in the great field of national politics," and that they "came from the people, were of the people and were one with the people who had elevated him to the highest office in the gift of the nation." The other orator, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, was less fervid and more direct; he was merely commissioned to inquire when the whole Committee might call to pay their respects. The General said he was glad to see them, and fixed half-past 3 to-day for a further interview; but he added that he had no speech to make them. He did not even intimate that he should be able to make any selections for office, or to show them the list; but perhaps he will. *Nous verrons.*

"Sorosis" is plucky, if nothing else; she has undertaken a task to which the labors of Hercules were a frivolous pastime; nothing less than the abolition of Fashion and Mrs. Grundy. At a recent meeting of the sisterhood a report was read in which the general principle was argumentatively inculcated that women should do just what they please in the matter of dress, as well as in other things, and that the idea of consulting the fashion, or other people's taste, was absurd. Resolutions were then adopted, of which the following summed up the whole matter:

Resolved, That "Mrs. Grundy" is a nuisance that shall neither be tolerated nor quoted by a member of Sorosis."

This is as "flat perjury" as ever was committed. Wait a little and see what Mrs. Grundy has to say about it. If she submits quietly to be thus called a nuisance and suppressed, she is not the person she has been taken for.

We notice an advertisement of a large Scotch establishment for manufacturing biscuits, in which, after exploiting the magnitude and excellence of the machinery and the quality and cheapness of the biscuits, the following sentence occurs:

"American flour is carried across the Atlantic, manufactured at Glasgow into biscuits, and these biscuits are sent back across the Atlantic and sold in America in large quantities."

Now, why is it that we send flour 3,000 miles away to be manufactured, and then bring it back here to be consumed in the region where it is raised? Is it that the machinery for this important manufacture is better in Glasgow than in New-York? If so, why so? Is it that labor is cheaper or better in Glasgow? If so, is it so much cheaper as to cover the difference on the cost of twice transporting the materials of manufacture? Has the tariff question or the free-trade question anything to do with it? What do our biscuit-bakers think of the business?

Brady's Views of the War.

Mr. M. B. BRADY, the well-known photographer, offers to transfer to Congress, on favorable terms, his extensive and admirable collection of photographic views of the prominent incidents and scenes of our recent war, together with the portraits of prominent Americans which he has taken during the last twenty or twenty-five years. This proposition deserves the careful and favorable consideration of Congress, to which it is made. No such faithful and lifelike record of any great war exists in the world as that which Mr. BRADY has made of our great civil struggle. He made it the special object of his most assiduous efforts during the war to secure these memorials of its most striking incidents. Wherever anything of interest or importance was going on, in any section of the country and at every period of the contest, Mr. BRADY was certain to be present, either in person or through his agents, and his apparatus became as familiar to every division of the army as the headquarters of its Commanding-General. In this way we have accurate and invaluable pictorial views of everything that happened—of everything memorable connected with it—such as make it easy to reproduce to the mind's eye the whole series of its events, and give them a direct and impressive interest to be gained in no other way. Included in this collection are the portraits of over 2,000 persons—mainly prominent and distinguished Americans, Generals, members of Congress, men of mark of every class and position in public life, but including also foreign Ministers, distinguished visitors, &c., &c. These give completeness to the whole, and make it unique and invaluable.

We hope some steps may be taken which will insure the preservation of this collection. Most of the *material* from which the views were made have ceased to exist. The battles are over,—the forts, bridges, &c., have been destroyed,—the camps have been broken up, most of the actors have disappeared, and the whole of the splendid but tragical pageant has vanished. These views are all that remain to re-present them to the eye, and too much care cannot be taken to prevent the same decay and destruction from overtaking them which has swept away their originals. We hope Congress will take such action as may be required.

New Systems of Harbor Defence—A Floating Fort.

The attention of military and naval engineers has recently been called to an invention that rivals the Moncrieff carriage as a defensive machine, and as a simple and elegant embodiment of correct mechanical ideas. We refer to the floating fort of Capt. JAMES T. RYAN. The effectiveness of modern war machinery had come to be a mere question of money. If a nation had got millions enough to line its shores with masonry and cover its waters with ironclads, it could be protected. The inventions we have mentioned, however, are remarkable, from the fact that, instead of merely piling in money, they take advantage of certain natural materials and forces to save money. Instead of thickening the walls of a fort to protect his gun, Capt. MONCRIEFF lets his gun drop into a hole in the ground, where it is safer than it would be within a casemate, and then he lifts it out by the stored-up force of the recoil, a force that would otherwise be wasted. Instead of widening and deepening foundation for forts—a work that when done in marshy ground may be best explained as digging a deep pit and filling it with gold—Capt. RYAN takes advantage of the practically infinite buoyancy of water as a foundation for his fort. He sinks a great tank, like an inverted gas holder, into the ground, wherever a fort is wanted, on a mud bank or on a bluff, partially fills it with water, and then sets a monitor turret afloat

in it. The weight of the fort—its diameter and thickness—is only a [illegible] of tank, so that this system of construction is unlimited in capacity. Nor is mere [illegible] the chief advantage of the water foundation. Water is also frictionless; and instead of inflexible rails, with perfectly level surfaces, and tons of steel rollers truly turned, and costly mechanism and mighty machinery to sustain and revolve the enormous weight of a fort, a simple film of water between the turret and the tank yields to all irregularities of motion and surface, and affords the most frictionless medium known in the Arts.

The fort proposed by Capt. RYAN is some sixty feet in diameter and forty feet deep; it is placed in a tank some thirty feet deep, and four feet larger in diameter than the turret, leaving a water space of two feet all round and beneath the turret. The upper part of the turret—some ten feet—projects out of the tank; is made eighteen inches thick, of solid iron, and is pierced for eight fifteen-inch guns. The roof is flat, and shell-proof.

The lower part of the turret is amply large for stores, ammunition and quarters. Access from without, or from magazines or other forts, if required, may be had by means of underground tunnels and two water-tight shafts running up in the centre of the turret, the one shaft within the other, leaving a water-space between, just as the turret is within the tank. A fort of this kind would weigh some 2,000 tons, and could easily be revolved by hand, or rapidly by steam power. The turret is kept central in the tank by rollers at the sides.

A modification of this invention—a portable fort for harbors—seems equally important, and consists of a floating timber platform, iron-plated, and say 150 feet square, with a well in the middle for a turret. The timber shield is a substitute for the tank before-mentioned, except that it has no bottom under the turret. The turret and the shield float independently. The shield prevents the turret from being rammed, or nearly approached, and protects the lower, unarmored part. With half a dozen such turrets anchored across the Narrows, and mounting six or eight 20-inch guns apiece, it is difficult to see how any hostile fleet could pass.

This invention, in its various applications, and with the engineering modifications which experts will suggest, should seem to be the most simple and cheap, as well as effective means of harbor defence yet devised, and, together with the present forts and monitors, and with lines of Moncrieff gun-pits, it would seem to reverse the late decisions of naval warfare, and to place Defence instead of Attack again in the ascendant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

"Much Ado About Nothing" was played on Saturday evening for the sixth time, and has presumably entered upon a long and prosperous run. It needs this for the justification of its own expensiveness, and for the fuller gratification of the audience, which has been rather wearied with delays in the performance. Of course every one wishes to attend a Shakespearean revival, or at all events will pretend to have an uncontrollable desire to do so, which is the same thing, so far as the management is concerned, but every one cannot pretend to give the entire night to it. We confess to an utter inability to understand the theory of a revival. Has SHAKESPEARE really been slumbering, or fainting, or pining since Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS rudely assaulted him a few weeks since? Did he or any one else on that gloomy occasion consider that he had been revived? We all know that SHAKESPEARE has left a pretty strong imprecation on those who disturb his bones, and at certain hands we greatly suspect that he would much prefer not to have his literary remains interfered with. At all events, we protest against the cant of calling an ordinary speculation a revival. SHAKESPEARE is neither dead nor in danger of dying, and if he were, neither Mr. WALLACK nor Mr. BOOTH could revive him. Both gentlemen have been honorably distinguished for their love of the poet. Mr. BOOTH, indeed, has erected the most beautiful temple in the City, and dedicated it to his service. But after all *Lord Dundreary* will be there in a few weeks, and "Woodcock's Little Game," we make no doubt, will, from time to time, charm the audiences at Wallack's Theatre, during Mr. WALLACK's engagements there. It is true enough that the conditions under which SHAKESPEARE can be played, are gradually more exacting on the manager. Scenery and costumes of quaint and curious fashion make heavy demands on the treasury, and the properties and appointments frequently remind one of "a slop-shop for pedantic antiquities;" but properties and such things last, and as *Mr. Toodles* would say, are "handy to have in the house." It were better, perhaps, that less attention were paid to such matters, so that the imagination might form for itself less bulky ideals. Where the stage carpenter rules and details are the order of the day, poetry is apt to be lost sight of. It has been remarked, too, that the consciousness of rich dressing has always a tendency to act injuriously on an artist. The actor appeals too distinctly to the spectator, while his duty is clearly to struggle with that temptation, and to be essentially beautiful or essentially vile only to those on the stage. The golden period of the stage was when actors had the smallest amount of accessories.

The liberality of Mr. LESTER WALLACK in the preparation of "Much Ado About Nothing" has been very copiously recognized by the Press. A large expenditure of money has been controlled by a sagacious knowledge of how to make it go to the furthest. We mean, of course, in an intellectual way, for it is quite apparent that there has been no stint. Months of patient study have been needed to elaborate points which usually are utterly neglected, and which, for that matter, are apt to be utterly overlooked. Who, save Mr. WALLACK, would have hunted up the arms (heraldic and otherwise) of the period with such pertinacity and resolve? In the selection of the costumes much good taste has been displayed. There is no possibility of saying what the costumes should be. All that can be arrived at is a happy generalization, having for its end and aim an effective contrast of color, and as much as possible of the picturesque oddness of a past age. Mr. WALLACK has allowed himself full license, and has been quite happy in the result. The dresses are more than gorgeous; they are beautiful.

The cast of the comedy includes nearly every member of the company. It may be concluded, therefore, that the distribution is satisfactory. Mr. WALLACK sustained the leading *rôle*; one, be it observed, in which his father was without a rival. There are few characters more exacting than this of *Benedick*, a gentleman who can be biting or merry, lackadaisical or fierce at a moment's notice, and who under any circumstances must be playful in one-half of the play if he has been sincere in the other. Mr. WALLACK's performance is easy and humorous; not perhaps strongly individualized but flexible and agreeable, and marked with many graces of bearing. Miss ROSE EYTINGE, who as *Beatrice* is the double of the character, exhibits in a remarkable way the vast resources of a cultivated woman's tongue. Her raillery is exquisitely incisive and exhilarating to every one save the victim, and it is attuned to the pitch indicated by *Benedick*, who speaks to her as "my good Lady Disdain." The wit and vivacity of Miss EYTINGE have nothing cruel in them; they are society manners. Her heart is generous, and when the opportunity arrives, we see how readily she can obey its dictates. The scene in the fourth act, where she vindicates the honor of *Hero*, has never, to our knowledge been excelled. The entire conception of the character was indeed perfect. We know of no other artist on the American stage who could interpret it so consonantly with the true spirit of the text. The *Hero* of Mrs. JENNINGS was a sweet and graceful rendering of a very picturesque part. Of the twenty other characters, we can only speak briefly. Mr. GILBERT's *Dogberry* lacks unctuousness, but is evidently a careful study. Mr. STODDART's *Verges* is a sketch of the Doré sort—exaggerated but striking. Mr. CHARLES FISHER looked extremely well as *Leonato*, and Messrs. POLK, ROCKWELL, [illegible]

[illegible] were responsible. One of the [illegible] of Shakespearean plays is that they involve an enormous *dramatis personæ*. There are dozens of small parts—all more or less important. The present condition of first-class theatres hardly admits of a satisfactory distribution, and Mr. WALLACK's establishment is no exception to the rule. Many of the small parts are inadequately represented.

The scenery [illegible] which [illegible] belongs to the [illegible]. Where it steps beyond this purpose it is laborious in effort and heavy in detail. To represent pedestals, pillars, balconies, emblems, urns, &c., in the "round" is a mistake. It is the fancy of a carpenter, and not the vision of an artist. Realism on the stage is a dangerous heresy. It may be questioned if actual furniture be desirable in anything save comedies of the day. The scene-painter and the property-man have a wonderful power over the imagination. They can cheat it in the grossest way or tickle it in the pleasantest. The first sees with pleasure that the leaves and branches imported from Washington Market are less appreciated than his own dabs with a pound brush; the second glories in the reflection that his glue-pot can make the mind stick firmer to a fiction than a fact; and both are right, because both appeal to the imagination and not to the experience of the spectator—which inward thing must be imperfect. We consider, for our own part, the fountain in Mr. ISHERWOOD's beautiful scene in the third act as an infringement which ought to be reached by an injunction. It is, to be sure, a harmless fountain, playing its poor little tune of a pint an hour in quite a docile manner. But the Bowling Green fountain was of the same plain character, and even the flamingoes with long legs could not save it. The scene to which we refer is really charming, but the coloring is somewhat too vivid. Mr. ISHERWOOD's distant view of the town and harbor of Messina is thoroughly artistic, but the bulky timber pedestals and balustrades with which it is incumbered detract from a correct perspective, and convert a happy glance into an elaborate bore. We have no idea who Mr. GIBSON of "Gibson's Building" is, but if he imagines that two slanting spindle-shanked shafts of Italian marble, capped with the usual Corinthian flowers, and supporting a waving arch of common canvas, paneled in the style of what, of who, of whom, no one knows, except possibly the youngest scene painter; if Mr. GIBSON imagines that this entitles him to a place on any record we desire at once and permanently to differ with him. The hand of GIBSON was, we fear, perceptible in the first and second acts. It ought not to have been there. The first and second acts need to be acted with great rapidity, and rolling logs is therefore out of place. There is nothing exacting in the antiquities of SHAKESPEARE. History has to be treated lightly and kindly. The best scene in the piece may nevertheless have been suggested by Mr. GIBSON, namely, the chapel scene. This is certainly excellent. It is not the plane and the saw, but a visible illusion of a cathedral. It is erroneously called a chapel; but no traveled man will notice the blunder, and it is not necessary to dwell on a mere exaggeration of language. It represents the principal aisle of a large church, with an oratory or an altar, or something possibly known to Mr. GIBSON, vaguely indicated at the end. The setting of the scene is almost perfect; but here again the violation of the idealistic law,—or to put it in humbler phrase the law of illusion,—is grossly noticeable. A large real Bible—printed no doubt by authorized printers—turned down at the page that suits the dirty finger of the scene shifter, lies open on the desk. It is perfectly unnecessary to desecrate a volume in such wise.

Very little can be said for Mr. BAKER's music. That popular and effective director sometimes presses the *oi polloi* too closely in his selections. "Captain Jinks" may be very well in a minstrel hall, but he and his brethren should be kept from too intimate association with SHAKESPEARE. The glee, "Sigh no more, ladies," was sung very well, and commanded an immediate *encore*. Of music of the proper class there is an abundance, and some of it might, we think, have been used in the *entré* acts. The tendency, however, of every orchestra is to run to popular ditties, or to OFFENBACH's operas, and as the result is gratifying to the mass of the audience, we presume it is useless to complain. It must be added, too, that Mr. BAKER knows how to impart rare spirit to his band.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. MARETZEK's opening opera at the Academy of Music on Thursday next is "Les Vespres Siciliennes," a picturesque and effective work, which suits the company, and can be amply provided for in the way of scenery, costumes, &c. Mme. AGATHA STATES makes her *rentrée* in it, and her magnificent voice will no doubt be heard to advantage in the telling music of the leading *rôle*. She will be supported by BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI and ANTONUCCI. On the following evening Mme. LA GRANGE appears in "Norma." There will be a *matinée* on Saturday ("Il Trovatore.") DONIZETTI's opera of "Belisario" is announced for production on Wednesday of next week; the "Prophète" is, we presume, in a state of readiness. Miss KELLOGG's farewell performances commence in about two weeks from now, and will undoubtedly command the attention of the public. It is not true that Mr. MARETZEK has failed in his negotiations with this favorite and charming *artiste*.

OPERA BOUFFE.

"Fleur de Thé" remains on the bills of the Theatre Français, and Mlle. DESCLAUZAS may be considered firmly established in the leading *rôle*. She interprets the music pleasantly, and is altogether an agreeable presence on the stage. The piece is lively, and the music graceful and cheer.

At the Grand Opera House, to-night, Mr. BIRGFELD will bring out one of the very best—if not *the* best—opera bouffes ever written—"Orphée aux Enfers." It was the success of this work, about nine years ago, which first gave OFFENBACH's music the *vogue*. It has been slaughtered here by various companies, French and German, but we may conclude that it will now receive full justice. The plot, which is of course mythological, is full of fun, and the music will be recognized by many who have not known the source from whence it was derived. Mlle. TOSTEE sustains her original *rôle* of *Eurydice*, and Mr. DECRE is the *Orphée*. The gentleman "plays the fiddle like an angel," an accomplishment which is necessary, inasmuch as the heathen god is represented as a professor of that instrument.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The one hundred and eighteenth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. There was, of course, the usual full attendance, and the same flutter of beauty and fashion as of old. The programme did not present any novelty. Two of the pieces, to be sure, were on the bill of the Society for the first time, but they have already been made familiar by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, who is very apt to be ahead in these matters. We refer to the "Reformation" Symphony by MENDELSSOHN and the two movements from the unfinished Symphony of SCHUBERT. Both are posthumous, and in these days of unproductiveness both are valuable additions to the limited *repertoire* of symphonic music. MENDELSSOHN's work contains many reminiscences of the "Hymn of Praise," but they are always tender and beautiful. The composer reverenced music, and saw in it the means of every passional and every mental expression. In a calm, collected, eclectic way he said a great deal, but lacking spontaneity and variety of emotion he has said the same things over and over again, with intellectual differences perhaps, but with no new essential human outburst. The training, timidity and nature of the man preserved him even from the effort of being different to what he was. His first ideas are his last, and best. There was no unknown depth to him. He knew the measure of his capacity to the fraction of an inch, and never exceeded it. But he studied and elaborated and worked, and occupied the attention of the world. In oratorio music he reached almost dramatic intensity. It is here, we think, that his claims to future consideration will be most frankly recognized. Even now his claim to any other kind of

[illegible] The "Reformation" Symphony is interesting and bright. The third movement is graceful and quaint, and will always please with the public. The slow movements are remarkable more for treatment than inspiration. The composer is felicitous in the use of the wood and brass instruments, and in this way threads a rather uninteresting subject with many brilliant [illegible]. In the last movement there is a fair approach to [illegible] in the treatment of a popular theme. And indeed it may be conceded that the work is interesting from the evident care with which it has been prepared; but that it illustrates one of the most important events in the history of the world, may be doubted. The work was played with great clearness by the orchestra, and enjoyed its best interpretation on this occasion. The two movements from the Schubert symphony possess an exuberance of fancy, melody and episodical interest strangely at variance with the trimness of MENDELSSOHN. There was, indeed, a difference between the men which is now only being fully recognized. SCHUBERT threw off in the intervals of dissipation masses of manuscript which are yet unbrought together. It has recently been demonstrated that there are five or six complete symphonies in existence of which the public know nothing. Let us trust that they may quickly find their way to the concert-room. If they possess the saliency of the two movements from the unfinished symphony they will indeed be welcome. Last but not least on the programme was BEETHOVEN's glorious "Leonore" overture No. 3—a work that exhales a ceaseless aroma of genius. It was played superbly by the band, as indeed was the Schubert Symphony. We have rarely heard the orchestra of the Philharmonic to such advantage as on Saturday. The only soloist was Mr. OLE BULL, a host in himself to be sure. The *morceaux* played by this favorite and extraordinary artist were, the concerto in A major and the "Polacca Guerria," both by himself. The pieces are known to all frequenters of OLE BULL's concert, and it is only necessary to say that they were played with that exquisite taste, delicacy and style for which this artist is famous. Both pieces were warmly applauded, and on the termination of the concert Mr. OLE BULL was the recipient of a well-merited compliment. He was presented with a piece of plate by the members of the Society, and in addition received a handsome emerald ring from Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who unfortunately could not be present. There is, we believe, a history connected with the ring which makes its restoration to Mr. BULL a matter of great pleasure. Both incidents occurred gracefully, and gave much satisfaction to all parties concerned. The next concert of the Society takes place on the 6th of March. The orchestral pieces are the symphony in D minor, by SHUMANN; three parts from the Suite, by BACH, and the overture to "Melusine," by MENDELSSOHN. The first public rehearsal will be given on Friday week, the 19th February.

The Rogers Murder Again—Things to be Thought of.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the publication of the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Rogers murder case, the reporters of two prominent daily journals seem to take it for granted that the innocence of all the parties held in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, has been fully established. As an offset to the bad reasoning and *ex parte* statements of these writers, I submit the following brief review of the testimony and facts which have thus far been made public:

It appears that the assault upon Mr. ROGERS was made at "about" 7 A. M. of the 31st of December. Before committing the act the assassin took off a white overcoat and gave it to his companion. The man who received the overcoat, and crossed the street, saying, as he went, "JIM, don't do it," is represented by Mr. ROGERS as being a larger or taller man than the other. This being the case it was natural for Mr. ROGERS to speak of the murderer as the small man, although he may have been of medium size.

In the pocket of the blue flannel coat which the man left in the hands of Mr. ROGERS, was found an envelope directed to "JAMES LOGAN," and his comrade had called him "JIM." It is therefore reasonably certain that his name was *James Logan*. (With this evidence in their possession, why do the Detectives scour the country for somebody by the name of "TOM?")

Now there are but two James Logans in New-York who are professional thieves, and both are in custody. There are circumstances which render it highly improbable that JAMES LOGAN No. 1 committed the murder. It is different, however, with No. 2. The coat and hat fit him. He left No. 171 Greene-street at "about" 7 o'clock on the morning of the 31st December, in company with a larger and taller man than himself. He wore at the time a white overcoat, a blue flannel undercoat, and a hat similar to the one left with Mr. ROGERS.

The two men started in the direction of Twelfth-street, and JAMES LOGAN No. 2, if he took the shortest route to his brother's house, must have passed very near Mr. ROGERS' residence. (I have ridden in the street cars from No. 171 Greene-street to Twelfth-street in seven minutes, including six stoppages. A man would walk the distance in from eight to ten minutes.) The following evening JAMES LOGAN returned to No. 171 Greene-street, where he spent the night; laid on the bed, *but did not undress himself*. (Why not? Did he expect to be disturbed?)

His mistress testifies that he wore on this occasion a *black overcoat, a new hat, and that he had one of his hands bound up with cloth, as though it had been wounded*. And he admitted to her that he had lost his overcoat and hat and injured his hand in attempting to make his escape from the Police. (He may have lost his hat, *but it is quite probable that he exchanged the white overcoat for the black one for the purpose of disguising himself as far as possible*.) He left No. 171 Greene-street early the following morning, and for the next twelve days he can give, (or has given,) no good account of himself. He is finally suspected of being implicated in the murder, and after searching for him for four days the Police succeed in effecting his arrest. Then comes his brother's very improbable and unsatisfactory story.

Now one of two things is true, *either Mr. Rogers was murdered by James Logan No. 2, or else James Logan is the victim of the most remarkable and convincing train of circumstantial evidence that was ever brought against an innocent man.* His name, his size, the size of his companion, his antecedents, his overcoat, undercoat, hat, wounded hand, his whereabouts at the time of the murder, and his subsequent conduct, all point to him as being the criminal. It is hardly possible for all these circumstances to be mere coincidences—especially when there is not the slightest evidence of a trustworthy character, tending to establish LOGAN's innocence. It may be said that he is not a *small* man. But is it probable that a very small, short man would have struck so high as to have cut the top of Mr. ROGERS' hat in several places?

The probabilities are that LOGAN opened the letter that was "handed him by TOM," and put the envelope in his pocket while he read the contents. Finding, as he very likely did, that the communication contained criminal intelligence, he naturally destroyed it, and the envelope accidentally remained in his pocket. Had the writer of the letter carried it until he met LOGAN, it is probable that he would have destroyed both letter and envelope.

An important question is, Can JAMES LOGAN read writing?

It is said that Mr. ROGERS described the assassin as a man of rather dark complexion, but it must be remembered that the assault was committed at a time of day (three-quarters of an hour before sunrise) when it would be difficult to distinguish the exact color of a man's eyes, hair, &c.

I have just read in a morning paper an account of the arrest of JOHN ROBINSON, the Station-house lodger. Is it possible that the Police are again to be hoodwinked and misled by such an absurd story as the one told by DELANOY? It is more than likely that this last arrest is the result of a plan concocted by LOGAN's friends for the purpose of diverting attention from the real culprit. There may be marks on the assassin's coat and hat which LOGAN's relatives can describe, and from what is known of DELANOY's antecedents and associations, it is not inconsist-

[illegible] LOGAN.

Why has ROBITAILLE (who left Greene-street in company with LOGAN) not been arrested?

CITIZEN DETECTIVE.

Dr. Peaslee and Imperfect Generalization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. PEASLEE is known to be an excellent member of his profession, and his lectures to young men are doubtless given with the best intention; but really, if he persists in these sweeping statements, he will do more harm than good, and render people skeptical as to the general value of his communications. In his first lecture he dogmatized about the weight of the normal man; in his second he uttered a series of Partonisms concerning alcohol, and now he emits another series of Partonisms concerning tobacco. "Its use interferes with digestion, produces disease of the throat, diminishes virility, blunts the intellect and destroys the finer sensibilities." Now let us illustrate these last two charges by indisputable facts. THACKERAY smoked, TENNYSON smokes; indeed, nearly all the members of the famous Sterling Club smoke. LONGFELLOW,—the quaint and delicate LONGFELLOW,—smokes; so do nearly all our poets, except BRYANT; so do the great majority of our artists, and the great majority of foreign artists. In the face of these instances is it not an insult to common sense to say that tobacco "blunts the intellect and destroys the finer sensibilities?" But let us look at the other counts of the indictment. "The use of tobacco interferes with digestion, produces disease of the throat, diminishes virility." Yes, and it makes the hair stand on end, ulcerates the lips, upsets the action of the heart, and weakens the will, producing infirmity of purpose; that is to say, it does some of these things to some men—men of small vitality and sedentary habits, men who indulge too freely in proportion to their constitutions and occupations. I have no doubt, for instance, that I could in a few days smoke myself into several of the calamities above mentioned. On the other hand, men of stronger natural texture, or more discretion, may derive much comfort from tobacco without experiencing any evil consequences. Of course there is always danger of a man's over-smoking; so there is of his over-eating, over tea and coffee drinking, over-working, over-exercising, over-bathing, over-doing almost everything pleasant or necessary. How absurd to say that smoking, as a general rule, diminishes virility, when we see so many smokers with large families. And, moreover, we must bear in mind that where tobacco does weaken some bodily or mental power or desire, this diminution is not necessarily always for evil. Some single men of small vitality find tobacco a great help to them in preserving their chastity. It is possible, to say the least, (I think it highly probable,) that when a man has fixed habits and opinions, and a strong determination—a great deal of what the French call *caractère*—a free use of tobacco may keep his will from overrunning his other qualities. For instance, Gen. GRANT's numerous cigars may prevent him from being as obstinate as ANDREW JOHNSON, or as domineering as ANDREW JACKSON; while in their case *some* tobacco may have been necessary to render them endurable members of society.

Let the Doctor warn his young hearers against precocious and excessive smoking; against the impropriety and vulgarity of smoking in places where it seriously annoys other persons; against all the dangers and abuses of the weed; but let him also remember the wise words of *Duke Sifroid* in "Genevieve," "*L'excès en tout est un défaut*," and reflect that exaggeration, even in a good cause, is apt to defeat its own end. By the way, have not our popular reformers been playing on the alcoholic and nicotian things long enough, and is it not time to look about for another *bête noire*? Suppose some one were to take up anthracite coal, which might easily be shown to produce a very appreciable percentage of the national sicknesses and deaths, not merely because it is impossible to avoid overheating a house or room with it, but because its combustion has been proved by experiment to evolve oxide of carbon, which is a deadly poison. An anti-anthracite movement would have the additional advantage of calling attention to the beauties of our protective system, which discourage the importation and use of bituminous coal.

CARL BENSON.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES DICKENS will preside at the Annual Dinner to be given in behalf of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, at Freemason's Hall, London, on the 26th of April next.

Mr. JOHN W. WHITTAL, a prominent citizen of Waterbury, Conn., died of apoplexy yesterday while attending church.

Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON has given $250,000 to the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., since 1841, and now proposes presenting it another quarter of a million.

Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo, is writing a pamphlet on the legal-tender question.

P. T. BARNUM is to lecture this evening at Greenpoint, L. I.

GASTAMBIDE, the celebrated Spanish composer and *impresario*, is coming to New-York with a large operatic troupe, and will make our citizens acquainted with Spanish comic operas.

Some of the French journals announce the discovery in the public archives of the secret of the "Man with the Iron Mask." The solution of the historical enigma is said to be established on authentic evidence, and has been communicated in a sealed letter to the President of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and, without doubt, will shortly be made known to the world.

The celebrated artist and professor, CARL PILOTY, of Munich, has been invited to Berlin, and it is probable that he will accept the directorship of the Academy of Arts which has been offered him.

Gov. Thomas Carney, of Kansas; Ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut.-Gov. J. B. Hyde, of Connecticut, is at Earle's Hotel. Hon. Jno. Young, of Montreal; Hon. W. P. Dole, of Washington; Hon. S. K. Williams, of Newark; Hon. D. N. Cooley, of Washington, and Hon. L. W. Ross, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BRIEF NOTES.

WHELAN is to be executed at Ottawa on Thursday.

The Albany ice-dealers are now gathering an abundance of ice.

Ohio is talking of abolishing the office of State Railroad Commissioner.

The old gentleman in Royalton, Ohio, who wanted to marry a young girl, and was arrested by his children on the charge of insanity, has since eloped with her, and they are now one.

The Alumni of Union College residing in Chicago have formed an association.

Hon. BARTLETT BENT has been chosen Chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Committee.

Chicago calls aloud for a great book publishing house.

The Odd Fellows will celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary by a National Convention in Philadelphia, on the 26th of April, at which it is expected 70,000 will be present. It will be a good time for Philadelphia to take the census again.

A fellow who recently robbed a postman of $1 10 in Cameron, Mo., told him he ought to be killed for having no more.

Cohoes desires to be made a city.

San Francisco papers complain that hackmen in that city smoke clay pipes while driving carriages in funeral processions.

The late Hon. M. W. BATES, of Dover, Del., left $5,000 to the superannuated preachers of the Wilmington and Philadelphia M. E. Conference.

The Portland *Argus* says Gov. CHAMBERLAIN was threatened with assassination if he did not reprieve CLIFTON HARRIS, the Auburn murderer.

A Singular Case of Robbery—A Man Arrested Four Times.

On Nov. 1, ROBERT S. YOUNG, a farm-hand in the employ of C. E. BUSH, at Shoreham, Vt., disappeared very suddenly from the farm, and as Mr. BUSH at the same time found himself robbed of $850 in United States bonds, suspicion naturally fell on YOUNG. The accused was arrested in Troy soon after, but as there was not sufficient evidence against him he was discharged by the Magistrate. YOUNG was a second time arrested at Whitehall on the same charge, and he was again released for want of evidence after a detention of four days. He went back to Troy, where he a third time found himself a prisoner, and was held in custody for twenty days, and then discharged. YOUNG became disgusted at this treatment, and soon after arrived in this City, where he fell into the hands of MIKE H. PERRY, formerly a detective at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, who succeeded in gaining his confidence, and YOUNG confessed to him that he had indeed stolen Mr. BUSH's bonds, and had buried the [illegible]. PERRY went to the spot described and recovered the bonds. Yesterday he caused YOUNG's arrest by Officers MCGOWAN and CROWLEY, of the [illegible]teenth Precinct, and the prisoner is now held to await the action of the Vermont authorities.

Movements of Gen. Grant Yesterday.

Gen. GRANT maintained the appropriate quiet of the Sabbath, yesterday, with as much success as his numerous and anxious friends would permit. He attended St. Paul's (Methodist Episcopal) Church, in Fourth-avenue, at morning service, and, in an obscure corner beneath the gallery, was an attentive listener while the eloquent pastor discoursed on the great spiritual problem which had baffled the imagination of Nicodemus. On retiring at the close of the service, a number of persons crowded around and forced him into an impromptu public reception, from which, however, he retreated with as much precipitancy as courtesy would admit—a precipitancy which some remarked as being proportionately in contrast with his stubbornness on sterner fields.

Taking his way quietly toward the Fifth-avenue Hotel, he was followed by a number who manifestly were taking a somewhat circuitous route toward their homes, and who only sought a more direct one when they saw the General disappear in the Twenty-third-street door. Late in the afternoon he dined privately with Mr. A. T. STEWART, at his residence corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, returning to his hotel at 7 o'clock in the evening, where he remained in comparative seclusion during the remainder of the evening.

Among those who called on him during the day was Mr. ROBERT BONNER, in whose company he is to take an airing to-day behind the fastest of fast teams. The General, besides receiving the Republican Central Committee at 3:30 P. M. to-day, will dine with Mr. S. P. CHITTENDEN, at his residence in Brooklyn, and in the evening will take his departure for Philadelphia by a special train. He remains in Philadelphia until Wednesday and then goes to Washington. Mrs. GRANT, it is understood, will leave by the 12:50 P. M. train to-day.

Desperate Affray with a Deserting Soldier.

An affray occurred yesterday afternoon, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, between two soldiers of the regular army, one of whom had the other in custody on his way to Fort Delaware. The prisoner, HENRY HUNTER, escaped from the service at Buffalo some time ago, and had been condemned to six months' imprisonment with ball and chain in Fort Delaware. Corporal DELONGE, who had him in custody, unlocked the handcuffs from one of the prisoner's hands while the two went into a saloon in Montgomery-street to get a drink. While within the prisoner made an attempt to escape and was caught by his custodian, when he turned upon the latter and struck him a heavy blow upon the head with the handcuffs, inflicting a deep and bloody wound. The corporal drew his revolver and struck Hunter, knocking him down, and thereby securing him. The soldier was then taken to the Police Station where he was placed in confinement. Both the corporal and the prisoner bear bloody and dangerous wounds.

Another Highway Robbery.

SIMEON GONCKS, of No. 1,088 Second-avenue, Friday evening appeared at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, and reported to Capt. CAMERON that while on his way home that evening, about 6:30 o'clock, when in Nineteenth-street, near Avenue A, he was attacked and robbed by three men. One of the men approached him from the front, and suddenly seized him around the neck at the moment that the two others struck him blows from behind which felled him to the sidewalk. The instant they had him down the three men explored all his pockets with the dexterity and rapidity of experienced footpads, and obtained $138, with which they immediately fled. Capt. CAMERON had the case worked up, and Officer HANDY succeeded in arresting one JAMES HEALY, who is positively identified by Mr. GONCKS as the person who first attacked him. Upon this evidence HEALY was yesterday committed without bail by Justice DODGE for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of highway robbery.

Burglary in Macdougal-street.

During Wednesday night last the store of ROBERT HARRISON, No. 57 Macdougal-street, was entered by burglars, who first got in through the cellar door and then gained the store through a trap door leading to the cellar. They then broke open the safe and robbed it of money, jewelry and watches valued at $900, with which they escaped. The facts being reported to Capt. DICKSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, Officer BARBALET was assigned to the case, and on Saturday arrested JOHN GREGORY, CHARLES ADAMS, JOHN L. MORGAN and JOHN HADDEN as the guilty parties. GREGORY was in the employ of HARRISON, and confessed that he had been induced to join the others in the enterprise. All the prisoners, except ADAMS, admitted their guilt, and they were all committed yesterday by Justice DODGE for trial at the General Sessions.

All of our readers who buy No. 8 of *Hearth and Home*, now on sale by all newsdealers, will receive with it a beautiful engraving, printed on thick tinted paper, entitled "The Pet of the Village." This number also contains a large Valentine picture, by NAST, and is in all respects a miracle of cheapness, at ten cents per copy.

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Section Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 27 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

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No More Medicine.

70,000 cures of Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver and Nervous Disorders, Sleeplessness, and Children's Complaints, by DU BARRY's delicious food,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures, including those of His Holiness the Pope, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., may be had gratis and post free. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2 25; 24 pounds, $18.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all grocers and chemists.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,

FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.

Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

A.—The Hair, Scalp and Face.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., treats with special prescriptions, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema ringworm, sore and scald heads and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. He also cures by personal attention, moles, wens, and those disfiguring diseases—unnatural red noses and pimply faces. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Furs are now Selling at Ruinous Prices UNTIL MARCH, AT J. B. TERRY'S, NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weakness; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—MORGAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, CHARLES B. CORNELL to Maria L., daughter of the late William J. Morgan, all of this City.

PICABIA—FRANCIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, J. MARTINEZ PICABIA, of New-York, to SARAH E. FRANCIS, eldest daughter of Robert Francis, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WILLARD—SANDS.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., EDWARD A. WILLARD to CARRIE H. SANDS.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, SARAH ADELIA, daughter of Dr. Edward and Adelia R. Barlow.

Funeral service will be held on Monday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at No. 471 Hudson-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

☞ Hartford and Montreal papers please copy.

[illegible].—After a short illness, AUGUSTA, wife of [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Funeral will take place to-day, Monday, at [illegible] o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., corner 4th-av.

CRIMMINS.—On Saturday, [illegible], JOHANNA, the beloved wife of Thomas Crimmins, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., to the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, corner Lexington-av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated.

DENISON.—At No. 60 Clarkson-st., on Sunday, Feb. 7, HENRY AVERY, youngest son of Dr. E. and Ellen M. Denison, aged 2 years, 8 months and 12 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DORR.—In Buffalo, on Saturday, Feb. 6, NELLIE, wife of John N. Dorr, of that city, and eldest daughter of Charles and Frances Dennis, of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 114 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FERDON.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, EMMA, wife of John F. Ferdon, of Morrisania, and daughter of Jacob Buckhout, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Lilly Lodge, No. 342, of Morrisania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 12 M. Trains leave New-York at 10 and 10¼ A. M., returning at 3 P. M.

GANSON.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 6, EDWARD STUART, son of James E. and Hellen Ganson, aged 9 months and 17 days.

GALLOWAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 7, NATHANIEL, only son of Charles and Emma Galloway, aged 1 month and 15 days.

The funeral will be held on Monday morning, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 33 Jane-st.

GREGORY.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Robert A. Gregory, deceased, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 383 6th-av., without further notice.

HARTSHORNE.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, JULIA NORTON, wife of Benjamin M. Hartshorne.

HALPIN.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, ZACH, infant son of Z. J. and Hannah M. Halpin, aged 1 year, 10 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, from 66th-st., fourth door from 10th-av.

HAYDEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, LILY C., daughter of Henry H. and Lenita Hayden, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, from No. 50 Irving-place. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

IVES.—On Friday, Feb. 5, at Elizabeth, N. J., ALFRED IVES, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 46 Washington-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

JENKINS.—At Salterville, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 7, MARY, daughter of Robert H. and Jennie E. Jenkins, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Salterville, N. J., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday evening, Feb. 5, at the residence of her aunt, No. 41 East 39th-st., ANNIE L., only child of Mary L. and the late Dr. R. H. Lockwood, of Stamford, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Darien, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Trains leave New-Haven Depot for Noroton at 9 and 11:30.

LUFBERY.—At Langlee, near Montargis, France, on Sunday, Jan. 17, FRANCES ELVIRA, only daughter of Charles S. and Phoebe Ann Lufbery.

☞ Newark and New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

MCCULLOUGH.—On Sabbath morning, Feb. 7, JOHN MCCULLOUGH, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 12 M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, T. M. Stewart, Kent-st., near Union-av., Greenpoint, L. I.

PIERSON.—In Newark, N. J., suddenly, after a few days' illness, in the 26th year of his age, EDWARD PIERSON, son of Phebe B. and the late Edward Pierson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock, from the Park Presbyterian Church, Newark.

SHIPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 7, WM. W. SHIPMAN, son of the late Horatio and Elizabeth W. Shipman, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath morning, Feb. 7, of consumption, MARY, wife of Wm. M. Stone, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 264 Bergen-st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUTHERLAND.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, SARAH J., wife of Charles E. Sutherland, aged 38 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 415 West 24th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Pompton Plains, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

WEBB.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 6, after a lingering illness, SARAH M., eldest daughter of James and the late Catharine Webb.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 62 Morton-st.

WHITTINGHAM.—At Millburn, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 5, SIMEON HARRISON, youngest son of Edward T. and Martha G. Whittingham, aged 10 months and 13 days.

Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, at 1½ P. M. Monday, 8th inst.

[OFFICIAL.—No. 235.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Leroy-st., North River, aged about thirty-five years, brown hair, sandy moustache and goatee, dressed as follows: Blue overalls, blue overshirt, gray socks. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.
WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

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TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

MAN MISSING—JOHN SWEET, 30 YEARS of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, light complexion, light, short, curly hair, and moustache; had on a green mixed overcoat, dark under coat and pants, and square-toed new gaiter shoes. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his relatives. Address Post Office Box No. 4,069.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

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Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, coughs, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 21 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

☞ The members of this Committee will meet at Headquarters, corner 22d-st. and Broadway, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., to wait in a body upon Gen. GRANT, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

CHARLES S. SPENCER,	SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY,	M. [illegible],
JNO. QUACKENBUSH,	M. D. ROBERTS,
ALEX. H. [illegible],	JNO. HAYES,
[illegible] KINGSLEY, Sec.,	JOHN COCHRANE,
GEORGE ROSS,	ISAAC J. OLIVER,
PHILIP [illegible],	JAMES M. THOMSON,
JAMES MCLAREN,	IRA O. MILLER,
JAS. WINTERBOTTOM,	GEO. F. COACHMAN,
JOSEPH [illegible],	ISAAC O. HUNT,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,	JAMES N. CULVER,
JOHN W. FARMER,	CHARLES COOPER.

BERNARD SMYTH, Recording [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY FOR THE BOYS,
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A STORY FOR THE BOYS,
A STORY FOR THE BOYS,
A STORY FOR THE BOYS,
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GERTRUDE, THE AMAZON;
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THE BLACK KNIGHT'S CHALLENGE,
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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
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BY
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SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
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SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
SYLVANUS COBB, JR.
WILL BE
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READY IN THE LEDGER TO-DAY,
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READY IN THE LEDGER TO-DAY,
READY IN THE LEDGER TO-DAY,
MONDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

We value Mr. Cobb's writings because they are pure in morals, honest and noble in sentiment, simple in diction, plain in construction, and thoroughly adapted to the tastes and comprehension of the people. Mr. Cobb's stories always inspire the reader with noble and chivalric sentiments. His hero, whether he be a lord or a monarch, or a mechanic like the Gunmaker of Moscow, or Orion the Goldbeater, is always a true gentleman at heart and in principle, whose moral nature is pure, and whose conduct is unimpeachable, and who, in fact, never does anything which a man would not be willing to have his own son do under like circumstances. Do you want any higher test? It is true, he is not what is called ornate and elaborate in his style; he is not so very literary that the people can't understand him; but he is a man of decided genius, and of vast and varied information. He always has something to tell, and he knows how to tell it in what the President of the College of New-Jersey calls "easy and transparent narrative."

Since the above was put in type, we have received the following communication, which has a direct bearing on the subject:

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

Robert Bonner, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have been a constant reader of your instructive and valuable paper for the past ten years, and the first romance I ever read was from the pen of your popular contributor, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and I must own that it was the means of inducing me to form the habit of reading, as I doubt not it has been the means of inducing thousands of others.

At present I am employed as an instructor in this institution, where there are nearly five hundred pupils. Most of these are not able to pay for a paper; and well knowing that you have the rare reputation of being very liberal, I would respectfully ask that you send your paper to the pupils *gratis*. We would be all the more gratified if you would send two copies—one for the boys and one for the girls.

I am all the more desirous that our pupils should have a copy of your paper, as I notice you will shortly publish the adventures of that famous scout, C. S. BELL.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
ALPHONSO JOHNSON.

ADVENTURES, PERILS AND ESCAPES
ADVENTURES, PERILS AND ESCAPES
ADVENTURES, PERILS AND ESCAPES
ADVENTURES, PERILS AND ESCAPES
ADVENTURES, PERILS AND ESCAPES
OF
C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
C. S. BELL, THE GREAT UNION SCOUT,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

In the next number of the LEDGER, which will be ready TO-DAY (Monday) at 12 o'clock, we shall commence the publication of an interesting series of articles, being the ADVENTURES, PERILS AND ESCAPES OF C. S. BELL, the great Union Scout of the North Mississippi. Mr. Bell was known, during the war, to a large number of our prominent Generals, for the valuable and extraordinary services which he performed, and he has letters of the highest commendation from many of them. As a scout he entered many Southern camps, and was taken into the very counsels of many of the Confederate leaders, obtaining valuable information for our Generals, while he had concealed in one of the metallic buttons of his Confederate uniform a small piece of paper, which, had it been discovered, would have caused him to be instantly put to death. The following is the wording of the piece of paper referred to, in the well-known handwriting of Gen. Grant: "C. S. BELL IS A UNION SCOUT. U. S. GRANT, LIEUT.-GEN."

These adventures will have the great charm which statements that are literally true always possess. Each article will be complete in itself, and we shall print the first in our next number. If you fail to read these adventures you will miss something that is really interesting.

THE HALLOW-EVE MYSTERY,
THE HALLOW-EVE MYSTERY,
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THE HALLOW-EVE MYSTERY,
A LEGEND OF THE BLACK HALL,
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A LEGEND OF THE BLACK HALL,
BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
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BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

This strange story, with its startling incidents and thrilling situations, is founded on fact, and kept as close to fact as reverence for the dead and respect for the living will permit; and it proves that the most marvelous and seemingly incredible, as well as the most pathetic and terrible subjects for the pen, are to be found in our common human life, with its fierce passions and profound affections, its fatal sins and awful sufferings.

"THE HALLOW-EVE MURDER," as it was called, overwhelmed with unutterable horror not only the secluded neighborhood where it occurred, but also the whole country so far as the newspapers could convey the account. It was one of the most "memorable murders" of the age, and for these reasons:

THE ACCUSED was a young, beautiful, and accomplished woman, only daughter of one of the haughtiest old houses in the history of two worlds, sole heiress of one of the richest manors in the Old Dominion, the loving and beloved bride of a noble bridegroom, and the idol of a large circle of worshiping friends and relations; yet by a most atrocious crime, or the imputation of such a crime, suddenly hurled down from her heaven of happiness and seeming safety to the depths of ruin and despair.

THE VICTIM was also a woman, as young, beautiful, and highly born as was her supposed murderess.

THE MOTIVE for the diabolical deed was said to be jealousy driven to desperation. Long after "THE HALLOW-EVE MURDER" had ceased to thrill the hearts of the people, "THE HALLOW-EVE MYSTERY" continued to perplex their minds.

But quite recently events have occurred to lighten up the deep darkness of that deed; and so the author is enabled to present to the readers of the LEDGER the whole story.

It will be

READY IN THE LEDGER,
READY IN THE LEDGER,
READY IN THE LEDGER,
READY IN THE LEDGER,
READY IN THE LEDGER,
TO-DAY, MONDAY, at 12 O'CLOCK.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, at 12 O'CLOCK.
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TO-DAY, MONDAY, at 12 O'CLOCK.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, at 12 O'CLOCK.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 49 17TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investments in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Feb. 6, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111¼	111¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	109¼	109¾
Coupon, 1881	112⅜	112⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	109¾	109⅞
6-20 Regis., 1862	109⅝	109⅞	10-40 Regist'd	102⅝	103
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon	103⅝	103⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110⅛	Gold	135¼	135⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	111¼	111⅜	U. S.-Cur. Fds	101¾	101¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	109	109¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all Issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St.
CORNER of CEDAR-ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed time.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all moneys promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and the subscription of the company as passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., be the holders of such shares, the right to receive the same, 20,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares held as aforesaid, payment for such new share, on the last day of April next, and the remaining 875 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount of shall be paid in.

Persons holding less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 25th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at once whether they elect to take the new stock.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Circular credits granted.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on

MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on

CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 115 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE transfer book of this Company will be kept with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, No. 28 Exchange-place.

The stock of the balance of the old stock of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies into the stock of this Company will continue as heretofore to be done at the General office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Officers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 12.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of this Company, on the 2d Monday, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 8 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY give notice, that on Feb. 15, 1869, they will pay a cash Dividend of Seven per Cent. on their preferred stock, and will pay a Dividend of Seven per Cent. in cash, or in new preferred stock bonds, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 30, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 30, 2 P. M., to Feb. 15, 10 A. M. by order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Transfer Agent.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM H. CAPEN, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on the first Wednesday in April next, at which time the election for Directors will take place.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO,

For the Negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in sums and for terms to suit.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 251 BROADWAY,

NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING,

CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.

DRAFTS FOR $1 AND MORE

ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

REMOVAL.

THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to their new office in the

"HOWARD BUILDING,"

NO. 179 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE MAIDEN-LANE,

and continue to insure property of every description at the most favorable rates.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS Jan. 1, 1869, over.....$2,000

TOTAL ASSETS.....$282,000

LEONARD KIRBY, President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR B. HOLLEY, Surveyor.

"THE FREE BOARD."

Subscribers, and all others interested, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held at No. 79 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 4 P. M. for the purpose of organization and other business. Subscription list for membership will be open at above number.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The 7 per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 29 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURities bought and sold by LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this road on the 15th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 8 to Feb. 16, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS,
Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Thirty-first semi-annual Dividend. The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

Oswego, Feb. 3, 1869. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed.

W. W. FORD, Cashier.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of January, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 GRAND-ST., corner LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5,000.

ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For building a sewer in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with branch in 5th-av.

2d.—For building a sewer in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.

3d.—For building sewers in Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts.

4th.—For building a sewer in 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

5th.—For building sewers in Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

6th.—For regulating and grading 36th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

The limits embraced by each assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—The north side of 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also, the east side of 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., and both sides of 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

2d.—Both sides of 2d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.; also, both sides of 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also, the west side of 2d-av. and the east side of 3d-av., to a point distant half the block north of 75th-st., and the east side of 3d-av. to a point distant half the block south of 75th-st.

3d.—Both sides of Broadway from Franklin to Walker-st., and from Worth to Leonard-st., and lot on the northwest corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway.

4th.—Lots known as street Nos. 125, 126, 127 and 128 East 16th-st.

5th.—Both sides of Madison-av., from 59th to 70th-st., from the north side of 66th-av., and both sides of 66th-st., to a point 250 feet west of Madison-av.; also, the north side of 67th-st., to a point distant 150 feet east of 4th-av.; also, both sides of 68th-st., from Madison to 4th-av.

6th.—Both sides of 36th-st., from 1st-av. to a point distant half the block east of Avenue A; also, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac C. Hunt, Clerk of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 82 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC C. HUNT,
E. HARBISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Feb. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons claiming that they or their property is aggrieved, by application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law, are hereby advised that during the time the books shall be open to public inspection as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessment of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment such assessment can be corrected, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and the amount of such reassessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No deduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless the party aggrieved, or some one in his behalf, shall have appeared before the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and made application, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

By order of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

J. W. BROWN,
C. M. DEPEW,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Assistant Receiver, No. 32 Chambers-st., and that the Assistant Receiver will be found at said office.

All persons who shall neglect or fail to comply with the requirements of this notice, after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, will be proceeded against according to law, without further notice.

All persons who shall attempt to pay the undersigned, or any other person than the Assistant Receiver, any taxes or assessments, or any part thereof, will be prosecuted according to law.

Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1869.

BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-st., and 16th and 16th-sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 120 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is important to extend the 8th-av. Railroad, then, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Title to above property is unquestionable, having been in the family of present owners for nearly

100 YEARS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

COMPRISING

THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 70TH AND 71ST STS.,

TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the

HARSEN ESTATE,

is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, FEB. 9, at 12 O'CLOCK, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW BUILDING:

8TH-AV.—The first-class 3½-story brick house and lot, situated on the southwesterly corner of 8th-av. and 123d-st., and known as No. 70 8th-av. The house is 20.10½ feet in front, 54 feet deep—is in perfect order, beautifully decorated by Marcotte, and has modern improvements. There is also on the rear of the lot a two-story brick stable, finished under, well lighted and ventilated. This property is one of the most desirable residences in the lower part of the 8th-av.; has a great prospective value for business purposes, and being most substantially built, is well adapted for store purposes. Lot 26.0½ feet front and rear, by 115 feet in depth, with a lot in the rear of 10x77 feet 7½ inches, forming an L.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND VESEY STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of A. R. Wetmore, Esq.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The four-story brick store, situate on the southeasterly corner of Vesey and Washington sts., known as Nos. 205 Washington-st. and No. 81 Vesey-st.

VESEY-ST.—Two four-story brick stores on the southerly side of Vesey-st., known as Nos. 77 and 79 Vesey-st.

VESEY-ST.—The four-story brick store, adjoining the above, and known as No. 75 Vesey-st.

These stores are large and suited to any heavy business. The situation is one of the most desirable for many kinds of business, and as an investment will produce a very large rental.

For particulars and maps apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 81 Vesey-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn:

STRONG-PLACE AND HARRISON-ST.—Two first-class brick houses, and also three vacant lots Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Strong-place.

NEW-ST.—Three first-class brick houses and six vacant lots, east side, between Herkimer-st. and Atlantic-av.

HICKS-ST.—Three lots, east side, near Harrison-st. Maps and full particulars. Apply at No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following debts and other property:

A promissory note of Winchester Britton, dated Sept. 28, 1862, at three months, for $600 90.

A promissory note of Britton & Ely, dated Oct. 28, 1862, at two months, for $96 78.

A promissory note of Catharine E. Conover, dated Oct. 7, 1865, at four months, for $2,622, payable to and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.

A promissory note of Joel T. Collins, dated Nov. 7, 1865, at three months, for $475, payable to and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.

Two promissory notes of Cox & Woodworth, each for $800, one dated Nov. 9, 1865, at two months, and one dated Dec. 5, 1865, at three months; and with these notes the following collaterals belonging thereto: 3,850 shares of the stock of the Hocsac Slate Company and 4,220 shares of the stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 6, 1866, at three months, for $1,000.

A promissory note of Robert Renfrew, dated Oct. 27, 1865, at sixty days, for $205; and with this note, notes of Robert Renfrew, one dated Nov. 14, 1865, at four months, for $462 34, and one dated Nov. 23, 1861, due March 30, 1861, for $45, and one dated Feb. 2, 1862, for $3; and the collateral for the debt of Renfrew, an invoice and bill of lading for a box, dated in 1865.

A promissory note of Oscar C. Ferris, dated Dec. 13, 1866, at one month, for $600, payable to and indorsed by C. R. Woodworth and duly protested; and with this note, 500 shares of the stock of the Hocsac Slate Company, the collateral thereto.

A promissory note of E. Allerman, dated Feb. 2, 1867, at sixty days, for $28.

A promissory note of James Donnelly, dated June 24, 1865, at seven months, for $512 93.

A promissory note of Erastus Platt, dated Dec. 6, 1865, at three months, for $1,000, payable to John Dearborn, and indorsed by him and S. B. Russell and duly protested.

A promissory note of S. B. Russell, dated Oct. 4, 1865, at three months, for $135.

A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 18, 1867, at one day, for $389 92.

A check dated June 2, 1865, for $400, made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr. and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.

A check dated Aug. 12, 1861, for $150, made by Thomas Cunningham.

A check dated July 3, 1865, for $350, made by William Johnston.

A check dated July 10, 1868, for $600, made by I. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.

A check dated Feb. 10, 1866, for $60, made by Walter Scott.

A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Mecklem.

A judgment against the Hocsac State Company in Supreme Court, Feb. 23, 1867, for $1,986 23, and with this the note of C. R. Woodworth, dated Dec. 6, 1866, at one month, for $2,000, being a collateral thereto.

A chattel mortgage made by C. R. Woodworth for $2,000, payable Jan. 1, 1867, mortgaging six horses.

A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. R. Woodworth, for $527 15.

A judgment in the Marine Court, March 2, 1864, against William S. Lyon, for $161 19.

A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. 7, 1868, against Edward H. Betts, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $503 93.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 26, 1862, for $459 08, and one Dec. 26, 1862, for $1,052 28.

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 26, 1863, one for $3,187 11, and one for $1,463 61.

A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feitner for $336 77, and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Wardell for $673 68, being a collateral to first judgment.

A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 16, 1862, for $676 80.

A judgment in Supreme Court against Catharine N. Sinclair for $209 75, date and Court unknown.

A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vouch for about $168, date unknown.

Judgments against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $639 72; E. Swackhamer, $546 23; A. B. Mortley for $629 49; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $1,000; George N. Mott for $1,256; Andrew Bachus for $50 26.

Claims in open account against the following persons: James Roebotham for $635 94; Frederick Kuster for $80; C. W. Botton for $61 68; Wm. Hicks for $59 24; A. Simpson for $1,418 96; G. G. Mecklem for $249 70.

A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas W. Schirtell, one dated March 24, 1865, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 3, 1865, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.

A claim against John Dearborn for $736 27, and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 3, 1864, for $600, one made by Abraham B. Napeleze, due Feb. 7, 1865, for $600, and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, in favor of John Dearborn, for $2,000, held as collateral for the claim.

A claim against Evans & Cook for $462 48, and with it two notes

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA.........Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA......Mar. 6
INDIA...........Feb. 20 | BRITANNIA......Mar. 13
IOWA............Feb. 27 | COLUMBIA.......Mar. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

RUSSIA.........Feb. 10 | JAVA..........Mar. 3
CHINA..........Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10
CUBA...........Feb. 24 | RUSSIA........Mar. 17

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.........$130 | Second Cabin.........$80
Cabin to Paris...........................$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA..................Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new)...............Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO...................March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA...................March 10, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
HECLA..........Feb. 11 | ALEPPO..........Feb. 25
SIBERIA........Feb. 18 | SAMONIA.........Mar. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK;
Cabin.................................$80 Gold.
Steerage..............................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.............................April 14.
CITY OF DUBLIN...............................May 12,
and monthly throughout the season. Apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. —Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE			
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 9—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on TUESDAY, 9th inst., 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 8th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.......................Feb. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....................Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. B. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
RAPIDAN follows.......................Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows.........................Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN.
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13
GEO. CROMWELL.VAIL........SATURDAY, Feb. 20
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO let two rooms without board to two gentlemen of quiet habits, who positively respect the Sabbath; the house is in 11th-st., in the immediate neighborhood of several good restaurants. Address, for two days, E. W. B., Box No. 6,743 Post Office.

TO LET—IN 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A large second story front room and bedroom, furnished, with or without breakfast, in a private family; would prefer renting by the year and to a gentleman. Address E., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH two children desire to take a suite of apartments with a private family, upon liberal terms; location above 14th-st.; giving and requiring reference. Address Box No. 2,322 Post Office, with particulars.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREvoort House; a suite of delightful front rooms, with private table, if desired; also, a single room with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D.-st.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with private table if desired.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., (OVERlooking Madison-square,) a suite of rooms, to gentlemen, without board; also one single room.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH-ST.—TO LET, A south room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. **218** West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. **605** 6th-av.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Genl Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st.
Cabin passage [illegible]

FOR CHARLESTON, [illegible] THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST [illegible] The [illegible] steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. [illegible] freight or [illegible] [illegible] & SONS, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A SCHOONER OF [illegible] TONS burden will be sold cheap to a cash customer, as the owners have no use for her; can be seen at the foot of West 11th-st. Apply at the office of SALAMANDER WORKS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS.
ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS.
Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID YOUNG HORSE, 15½ hands high, gentle in double and single harness. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 418½ West 13th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE CLOSE-PANnel coach, in good order; also, one no-top buggy, half springs; will be sold cheap. At No. 30 Clarke-st., corner Spring.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE YOUNG HORSE, 7 years old; is a nice road horse or fit for any kind of light work. No. 409 West 16th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

The property known as the
LORILLARD ESTATE,
containing 17 acres, running from 186th to 189th sts., with four of the
GRAND DRIVES
running through it.

The property is located upon one of the most beautiful spots on this Island, and can be purchased cheaper than any other large plot now offered for sale.

For particulars apply to
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

Parties owning DWELLINGS are respectfully informed that we keep a RECORD of respectable and responsible persons wishing to purchase and lease houses. Owners, therefore, who desire to sell or rent their premises, the coming Spring, are specially requested to leave with us, without delay, a full description of their property. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway and 17th-st., Union-square.

TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS.
BROADWAY.
For sale, the large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold, the first floor will be leased. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 Pine-st.:
5th-av., a number of choice lots below Central Park, including several corners; also, Central Park lots, Madison-av., between 56th and 57th sts., and other eligible locations.
57th-st., near 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.
46th-st., near 5th-av.
53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
And a number of other Harlem lots.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS— BROADWAY.—For sale, the large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold, the first floor will be leased. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—For sale, one of the best built houses in the City; full size, four-story high-stoop, brown-stone, and in perfect order. Location 38th-st., corner Lexington-av., crown of Murray Hill. Neighborhood, and adjacent and surrounding improvements first-class; stable privilege on the lot. Views from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th stories to a great extent. Early possession. Price, $55,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENtion of capitalists to the sale of the estates of C. G. Gunther and Joseph Meeks, by order of Executors, to be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, comprising property on Broadway, Crosby, Broad, New, Maiden-lane, Liberty, Canal, Beach and East 23d sts., and country seat at Islip, L. I.
Maps and full particulars. Apply at No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-built two-story Philadelphia brick stable, with cellar, on 36th-st., 141 feet west of 3d-av., in Sniffen's-court; four stalls, coachman's room, and all other modern improvements; immediate possession given; 19.6x41. For further particulars inquire of
LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

LOW-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:
West 35th-st., three-story b. s. bk..................$16,000
West 25th-st., four-story E. b. bk. and b. s......... 14,500
3d-st., three-story h. s. bk.......................... 16,000
East 20th-st., three-story E. b. b. s................. 11,800
East 23d-st., four-story E. b. bk., furnished......... 14,000

FOR SALE—TWO FRONTS ON 10TH-AV., between 60th and 72d sts., with lots in rear if desired; two lots on south side of 53d-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av.; desirable lots at and near Port Morris, in blocks or in small parcels as desired. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet; lot 98.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, nearly new, and newly furnished by Roux; size, 21x50x75; location, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; price $50,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE STABLES of the American Merchants' Union Express Company, covering and including the three lots of ground Nos. 408, 410 and 412 Broome-st., 75x100, with L on Elm-st., 25x25. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 242 (new number,) East 48th-st.; a very desirable residence; in good order. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 36th and 37th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 37th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at foot recently rebuilt. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., or No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE Boulevard and 195th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The buildings and lots Nos. 243 and 245 Centre-st.; 42.2 feet front by about 64.4 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE GRAND PLAZA AND UNION-st.—Fronts on each. Splendid lots at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, Feb. 11. Map at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, IS NOT more aristocratic now than 9th-av., Brooklyn, will be in a few years. The latter skirts PROSPECT PARK, Brooklyn's pride. The lots on the corner of this splendid avenue and Union-st. Boulevard, to be sold at auction without reserve, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, are the choicest in the City of Brooklyn, and in ten years will probably command prices equal to those that 5th-av., New-York, lots are now selling for. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FRONTING THE PARK ON THE northwest corner of 9th-av. and President-st.—Splendid lots at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Exchange Salesroom. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

NINTH-AV. AND PRESIDENT-ST., Brooklyn, FRONTING PROSPECT PARK.—Splendid lots at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869.

FOR SALE—IN A CHARMING LOCATION in Brooklyn, handsome modern three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front; price $15,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock stores Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LEASE—NOS. 105 AND 107 EAST 15TH-ST., 50x103.3, 140 feet east of Union-square, consisting of two dwellings, large three-story brick building in rear, carriage-house and stable. Inquire at Office No. 105, on said premises.

TO LET—IN BREVOORT-PLACE, NEAR Broadway, a first-class four-story high-stoop full-sized house; rent $5,000 per annum, with the mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—AT Carmansville or Fort Washington, for a period of one year from 1st of April or May next; must have improved grounds and stable accommodation. Address Post Office Box No. 2,179, stating location and terms.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINE-RY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.

NOTICE.
In order to aid the effect and give additional room for the Scenery,
THE GREEN CURTAIN ONLY WILL BE USED.
The curtain will be dropped during the Second Act, and during the Third Act also, in addition to the usual division of the performance. As these extra intervals will be very short, the audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," will be prepared with every attention to detail, immediately after the production of the present Shakespearean revival.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

WHITE & SPENCER..........................Proprietors
Manager.................Mr. WM. H. LINGARD.
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
PLUTO; OR, THE MAGIC LYRE.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
THE LIVELIEST, MOST ELEGANT AND BEST DRESSED BURLESQUE EVER PUT ON AN AMERICAN STAGE.
THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE, acknowledged to be the most beautiful and artistic of any similar production in the City. Preceding the burlesque,
MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE
will have the honor of appearing in the pleasing comedietta entitled
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
After which the famous and renowned universal favorite,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
will appear in his renowned and world-wide popular repertoire of
COMIC SKETCHES AND STATUE IMPERSONATIONS.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can be secured six days in advance.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The Comic and Oriental Pantomime
KIM-KA.
VENTILATON, an æronaut, JAMES S. MAFFITT.
GRAND CHINESE BALLET.
A LAUGHABLE FARCE.
Mr. BURNELL RUNNELLS AND SONS,
Mr. and Mrs. VALENTINE LOVE.
HOFEE'S TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY,
THE TAMMANY COMPANY.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS; reserved, orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

READINGS FROM THE POETS

Will be given by
MISS H. L. D. POTTER,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, comprising selections from Longfellow, Tennyson, Bayard Taylor, Robt. Burns, Shakespeare, Whittier, Bryant, and others, for the benefit of the Workingwoman's National Association, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, President.
MISS SARAH JOHNSTON
will give several songs between the readings.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at J. C. Rushton's, corner Broadway and 25th-st.; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway; Chas. M. Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Treasurer's office of American News Co., No. 119 Nassau-st.; Christian Woman's Home, No. 27 North Washington-square; office of "Revolution," No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 20, and at the door, evening of reading.

IRVING HALL.

MLLE. JOSEPHINA FILOMENO,
the wonderful Violinist and Pianist of the Imperial Court of Paris, will give a
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL CONCERT
on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1869, assisted by some of the most favorite artists of this City.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats fifty cents extra.
To be had at all the principal music stores.

MINSTREL HALL TO LET FOR A term of years. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway. The above hall is the largest and finest in the City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS,
The valuable premises situate at
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST.,
extending along Walker-st., to Cortlandt-alley,
28 feet front on Broadway,
175 feet on Walker-st.,
29 feet 5½ inches on Cortlandt-alley.
Apply to
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counselor-at-Law, No. 26 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 385 CANAL-ST., with dwelling above, opposite to West Broadway. Lots Nos. 58 to 60 Hudson-st., with a lot on Thomas-st., connecting.
Store and basement No. 93 Reade-st.
Apply to J. Q. JONES, No. 270 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS purposes—The three-story brick building No. 56 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, on liberal terms; size, 25 x70x106; will make alterations to suit a first-class tenant. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY NEXT, the suite of very desirable front offices at No. 58 Wall-street, at present occupied by the New-York Equitable Fire Insurance Company. Apply to
JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFIces to let in the new building corner of Pine and Water sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS —A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—THREE SPLENDID LOFTS, WITH steam power, No. 21 Fulton-st. Apply to
W. H. GOODWIN & CO.,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, ONE-HALF the block bounded by Freeman, Washington and Eagle sts. and the East River. Apply to H. S. TERBELL, No. 39 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO SPLENDID STORES, NOS. 478 and 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; can be made to communicate if desired. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

STORE TO RENT.—THE FIVE-STORY fire-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. —Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS of six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., now make the finest instrument in New-York, and for the least money. Every instrument has the "Agraffe" treble and is warranted six years. Pianos to rent and sold on monthly installments. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A LADY HAVING NO FURTHER USE for a splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, original price $600, will sell for less than $250; overstrung bass; carved legs and case; celebrated makers; nearly new. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—FLEUR DE THE.
Sole Lessee and Director...........................J. GRAU
BRILLIANT SUCCESS—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
FLEUR DE THE, FLEUR DE THE,
THE REIGNING SENSATION
IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE.
THE COSTUMES, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS AND MISE EN SCENE ARE OF A NOVEL AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER, RICH IN MATERIAL and ARTISTIC IN DESIGN.
THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
THE SPECIAL GRAND ILLUMINATIONS rich and recherche beyond description, by Saqui, of Paris.
BALLET TROUPE, under the direction of M. Baptistin. MLLES. SCHLAEGER and ADRIEN, Mlles. Martinetti, Schell, Lapointe and Whelpley.
CESARINE, (a French Vivandiere)..DESCLAUZAS
FLEUR DE THE, (a Chinese Belle)..RIZARELLI
EUSTACHE PINSONNET.....................CARIER
TIEN-TIEN, (Mandarin)...................BECKERS
KAOLIN, (Captain of the Tigers)..........PETIT
CORBILLON, (Boatswain)..................CARIERE
HA-VA-LE-TOU-KRU, (Officer)............LEFEVRE
MIDSHIPMEN. Villiers, Rosa, Briot, Rachel, Breton
Act I. THE FRENCH IN PEKIN.
PAS DE MATELOT BY THE BALLET TROUPE.
Act II. A MARRIAGE FETE IN CHINA.
Grand Illuminations, Procession, Cortege, Ballet.
Act III. THE LAW OF TSING.
French and Chinese; Vive la France; Kan-Kan Franco-Chinese; Rondo finale; Cliquot Champagne.
Family circle, 30 cents. After 9½, half price.
NOTICE.—Parties not desirous of occupying the whole of a private box can purchase separate seats at the regular prices.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Lessee and Manager.........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Stage Manager.....................Jas. Schonberg
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
NEW COMEDY; being a local dramatization from the French, entitled
AN IRISH STEW,
OR THE
MYSTERIOUS WIDOW OF LONG BRANCH.
Characters by Messrs. J. Brougham, C. Hale, E. Lamb, George Stoddart, C. Edmonds, Mesdames Winter, Mahon, Firmin and Effie Germon.
To be followed nightly, by
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW,
WITH NEW FEATURES,
NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS.
NOVELTIES FOR THE WEEK:
RAVINGMADRIGALS.
VELOCIPEDEMENTIA.
UPINABALLOONATICS.
CANCANIBALISTICS,
HUMPTYDUMPTYIDIOTICS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
In particularly active preparation, a
GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,
which will be produced in the most stupendously elaborate manner as regards SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and with an UNRIVALED CAST!
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE FAMILY RESORT OF NEW-YORK.
Special attraction for the Matinees, every afternoon at 2 o'clock (Saturday excepted.)
Admission to dress circle and parquette, including all the departments of the Museum, 50 cents; children under 10 years, 25 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, 50 cents extra.
The unequaled and in all respects unexceptionable
MORLACCHI TROUPE,
under the immediate direction of the celebrated danseuse MLLE. G. MORLACCHI,
will appear in a Grand Ballet Divertissement, including the original
MORLACCHI CAN-CAN.
Revival of Charles Ware's celebrated local version of
IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
so eminently successful for months at this establishment. It is presented in its entirety with, in some respects, a new cast of characters; IXION, (specially engaged,) Miss Fannie Herring; Minerva, Mary Wells; Mercury, Miss Lilie Eldridge; Venus, Miss Rosa Cook. Other characters as formerly.
All the curiosities on exhibition at all hours.
Observe the Prices—Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Second week of the successful engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear every evening and Saturday Matinee,
IN THE
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
presenting also the youthful and beautiful
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
and the entire Dramatic Company. To commence with
A POPULAR FARCE.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NIGHT PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8.
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI
appear in their new and original exhibition of
GYMNASTIC SKILL AND DARING,
entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
which has afforded the public
A NEW SENSATION,
and is acknowledged to be beyond all comparison,
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY ACT
OF MUSCULAR POWER
AND EXQUISITE AGILE ART
ever witnessed in any age or country,
SURPASSING THE GREATEST FEATS
OF THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES!
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE MELVILLE FAMILY,
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
AND ALL THE STARS
OF THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
IN VARIED ARENIC SCENES.

TRENOR'S FASHIONABLE SOIREE DANSANTE, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at his beautiful Academy rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Tickets can be had at the rooms. New classes formed all this month.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., first station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from Chambers-st., eleven trains daily each way, commutation fare seven cents.—Choice building lots at the station are offered at private sale only by the Mount Rutherford Company. Full particulars furnished by BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing fifty acres and upward, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house filled, and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 32x85 feet, completely furnished, and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building-site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees.
Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Apply at the WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, ON STATEN Island, consisting of fine large mansion, with all requisite outbuildings, in good order; abundance of fruit, fine garden; forty-two acres of land, in good state of cultivation; near railroad depot; a charming place at moderate price, $30,000; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR and a quarter from New-York, a good-sized house, containing eight rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, store-room and cellar, in complete order, with small stable and nearly one-half an acre of land, within 600 feet of railroad station. Price $7,500. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A NEW COTTAGE ON GLEN-AV., IN Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from the City,) containing nine rooms with modern improvements, complete for sale. Also two lots of five acres each in the Park. Apply to owner, L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 70-ACRE Hunt homestead, town of Westchester, at Merchants' Exchange, MONDAY, Feb. 8. Maps with JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE OR TO Rent.—To responsible parties, a brick yard, with steam engine temperers, brick machines, and all tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within six miles of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and on tide water. Address
C. J. WHEELER,
Providence, R. I.

$3,000.—THIS AMOUNT WILL purchase an undivided interest in a clay-bed of the purest and whitest clay ever sold in this market; land, buildings, tools, &c., all paid for, and 150 tons ready for market. Any party with the above amount can take the entire sale and control of the business here, with the owner of the land at the bed to prepare the clay for the market. Address C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000, TO establish a manufacturing business, (monopoly;) the goods manufactured on an extensive scale; can be sold in this City; will pay from 50 to 60 per cent.; none need apply who have not the above-mentioned sum at their disposal. Address L. H., Box 160 *Times* Office.

AN ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE business, a monopoly; in time will be one of the most lucrative in America. $2,500 will secure it, with stock and fixtures to that amount, if the undersigned can remain on salary or commission. Sold to settle personal interests. OSBORN, No. 448 Broome-st.

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL FOR sale cheap; has two water-wheels, on a never-failing stream; a good dwelling-house and 80 acres of land; plenty of business at home; the mill has a high reputation far and near. L. FISHER, P. O. Tom's River, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
JAMES FISK, Jr..................................Proprietor
THE FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD..................................Director
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEB. 8,
and
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

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GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE,
in four acts, by J. Offenbach.

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S	MLLE. TOSTEE.	S
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In her great original role of
EURYDICE,
Performed by her in Paris
OVER 300 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
under the composer's personal direction, and unanimously pronounced by the
ENTIRE PRESS OF PARIS
the most talented personation of the character ever witnessed.
M. DECRE, as ORPHEE,
M. DECRE. ORPHEE. M. DECRE.
Will play the violin solos incidental to the role himself, and is acknowledged to be without rival in this part.
MLLE. DUCLOS as DIANE,
MLLE. DUCLOS. DIANE. MLLE. DUCLOS.
MLLE. DUCLOS as DIANE,
the goddess of the chase.
M. LEDUC,
in the double character of
ARISTEE AND PLUTO.
MONS. DUCHESNE as JUPITER.
MONS. GUIDON as JOHN STYX.
MONS. LAGRIFFOUL as MERCURE.
MLLE. CANADEAU as CUPID.
(Her first appearance.)
MLLE. CADIC as VENUS.
MLLE. DELPHINE as MINERVE.
(Her first appearance.)
MLLE. MATHILDE as JUNON.
MLLE. ARSENE as PUBLIC OPINION.
ENTIRELY NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES.
SUPERB NEW SCENERY.
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE
AT THE
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
AND AT NO. 701 BROADWAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY, FEB. 8, AND EVERY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
ROMEO,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
with
Miss MARY McVICKER,
Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mr. MARK SMITH,
and the young eminent tragedian,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
with a full and efficient company.
The tragedy is produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE,
with
New and appropriate music, composed expressly for the Tragedy, by..............Mr. Edw. Mollenhauer
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 8, a BRANCH TICKET OFFICE will be PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED at the MUSIC STORE of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 BROADWAY,
where seats may be secured six days in advance.
Other plays are in course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

CARD.
As an impression seems to prevail to the effect that ALL THE SEATS at this Theatre have been sold and reserved for the COMING WEEK, the Management would respectfully state that the REPORT IS ERRONEOUS; that they have, and always shall retain, a proportionate number of seats to be sold at the box office in the evening, for the accommodation of those unable to procure them through the day; and would also state, that for the greater convenience of the public, in connection with the regular box office at the Theatre, a BRANCH TICKET OFFICE will be permanently established ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst., at the MUSIC STORE OF C. H. DITSON & CO., NO. 711 BROADWAY, at either of which OFFICES seats may be secured in advance. J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

THE ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1869.
Tickets, $15, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $3; can be obtained from the following members:
Gust. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; C. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; S. Kaufmann, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; Dr. C. Lellmann, No. 81 East 4th-st.; G. Nembach, Steck's Music Hall, No. 141 East 8th-st.; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 56 Exchange-place; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; H. Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; J. Windmuller, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.; Herman Uhl, New-York *Staats-Zeitung*.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. —Second Winter Exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, EDWARD E. EAMES and EDWARD W. BANCROFT, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR JOHNSTON, defendant.—Place of trial City and County of New-York—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty-one 84-100 dollars, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1868.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1869, nunc pro tunc, as of Aug. 19, 1868.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja4-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against J. F. NOUNNAN and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Jo. F. Nounnan & Co.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the County-Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest thereon from 20th October, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1869.
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
P. S.—The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1869. MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE,
ja25-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867. RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERtificate No. 11,658, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director...........................MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.
Consisting of
TWENTY NIGHTS
AND A
GRAND BAL D'OPERA
OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
REPERTOIRE FOR THE FIRST WEEK.
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, ONLY NIGHT OF
VESPERS SICILIENNES.
Miss AGATHA STATES. Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor ORLANDINI, Signor ANTONUCCI,
Mlle. WESMAEL and others.
FRIDAY, FEB. 12, ONLY NIGHT OF
NORMA.
Mme. LAGRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH,
Signor A. BOETTI, Signor ANTONUCCI.
SATURDAY, 13TH, AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY, FEB. 15, MEYERBEER'S OPERA OF
L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY, 17TH, DONIZETTI'S GRAND
OPERA, BELISARIO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
GENERAL ADMISSION..............ONE DOLLAR
SECURED SEATS in Balcony or Parquet, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO LOCATION, FIFTY CENTS to ONE DOLLAR.
BOXES...................EIGHT to TEN DOLLARS
FAMILY CIRCLE......................FIFTY CENTS
The regular sale of tickets for any of the above performances commences THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

J. C. MYERS.........................Lessee and Manager.
One Night Only—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1869.
EDWIN FORREST as JACK CADE.
Supported by G. H. Clarke, Miss Lillie and Stock Company. Box book now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Begins at 8.
THE UNANIMITY OF THE PUBLIC PRESS
AND THE PRESSURE OF THE PUBLIC
AT THE DOORS OF THE OLYMPIC
are manifest proofs that
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S
SECOND VOLUME
IS THE MOST GENUINE SUCCESS
EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
HUMPTY {whose Fun is} GEO. L. FOX.
DUMPTY {Interminable}
New Scenery, New Tricks, New Costumes, New Music, New Ballets, New Caricatures.
NEW AND DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION.
THE CAPTIVATING SANGALI.
Signor COSTA and the RENOWNED BALLET.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL, IRRESISTIBLE.
Second week of the triumphant engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the fairy spectacular extravaganza of the
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.
NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
SPLENDID MARCHES, NOVEL TABLEAUX.
A CORPS DE BALLET OF SIXTY LADIES,
AND
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
FORTY THIEVES MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor..............................G. T. REEDER.
Managers......................MORRIS & WALL.
This cosy and beautiful Parlor Theatre
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, FEB. 15,
WITH THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, JR., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS,
&c., &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL,
Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
Leader of Orchestra......Mr. FRED W. ZAALIG
Prices of Admission—Orchestra, $1 50; dress circle, $1; balcony, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; private boxes, $8 and $10.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS
FOR SIX PERFORMANCES ONLY.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
THE LIVE INDIAN.
THE LIVE INDIAN.......MR. JOHN E. OWENS
CORPORAL TIM..........MR. JOHN E. OWENS
MISS CRINOLINE........MR. JOHN E. OWENS
SOLON SHINGLE.........MR. JOHN E. OWENS
On Monday, first night of the beautiful
MLLE. ZOE,
in her new play by Chandos Fulton, of
NITA; OR, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN.
RICHARD III.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MR. J. B. STUDLEY for 6 nights, LANCASHIRE LASS—GIBBONS, THE WONDER—ROBT. BUTTER AND TROUPE—JOCKO, THE INTELLIGENT MONKEY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

No. 585 BROADWAY.
New and Refreshing Bill for this Week.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
First week of the Shakespearean Festival. Macbeth, Hamlet, Booth, Richard, Wallack, Meg Merrilies, all on the same night.
First week of the "FORTY THIEVES," or "Striking Ile by Family Jars." Continued success of the screaming act of THREE STRINGS TO ONE BOW.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
JEEMS THE POET. JEEMS THE POET.
CHALLENGE DANCE, CHALLENGE DANCE.
The Gendarms, Genevieve de Bryant.
AFTER DARK'S, After Dark's, AFTER DARK'S.
Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Dan Bryant.
THURSDAY, complimentary MATINEE to Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR, at 2½. A host of volunteers.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A TEST.—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INdependent business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $50,000 reward for any one who can equal her. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

MME. WISE CAN BE CONSULTED on future events, marriage or business. No. 281 East 4th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, having over 18 years' successful practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment, from whatever cause produced, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIvate disease Dr. Evans' remedies fail to cure. By his Invigorator, lost manhood restored.

LADIES.—DR. EVANS' PERIODICALS; INfallible, safe, $5. Dr. EVANS' Specific, warranted cure for private diseases. No. 116 Chatham-st.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLE by Dr. EVANS, 116 Chatham-st.; powerful, safe, monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE only thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

PROSPECT PARK.

The Work of the Commissioners—Their Annual Report for 1869—A Great City Market and a Metropolitan University Suggested.

Prospect Park is not merely to Brooklyn what the Central Park is to New-York, but is one of the necessary adjuncts to the metropolis—Brooklyn and New-York—being as important to the well being of the one city as of the other. Prospect Park is the grand breathing place for that portion of the Metropolitan population having residence in Brooklyn, hence its more immediate importance to that city. It has natural advantages to which the Central Park cannot lay claim. Much that resulted from the genius of the architects in beautifying Central Park they found to their hands, "ready made," in the ground constituting Prospect Park. Nature, which was before and better than art, had only to be adapted, and, in some respects, modified and arranged so as to develop it into a thing of beauty and harmony, calculated to gratify tastes already mature, as well as to cultivate among the community loftier and more refined desires for the exquisitely ornate in art and nature. These are considerations which the Prospect Park Commissioners have borne in mind, and if we mistake not are determined to keep in view until their work shall have been completed. This was fully promised in their last annual report in their opening passage, in which they expressed their sense of duty as follows: "With a full appreciation of the great responsibility of the trust committed to them, they are still cheered by the reflection that while they are laboring to secure to their fellow citizens the advantages of a beautiful and healthful pleasure-ground, which must soon prove as conspicuous for its moral, as for its material effects upon our City, they are at the same time strengthening that great bond of social sympathy, which should universally pervade a great commercial community, if we would have a sure guarantee of its permanence and success." The annual report is now overdue, but it is understood to be in course of preparation, if it has not already been completed. At all events, some subjects that have been discussed with closed doors will undoubtedly receive attention in the report. The Commissioners have deemed it best to hold their meetings with closed doors, thus depriving the daily papers the opportunity of publishing their proceedings at length. They appear to have adopted the advice of the poet BURNS, to

"Ay free, aff han' your story tell,
When wi' a bosom crony;
But still keep something to yoursel'
Ye scarcely tell to ony."

Nevertheless, the Commissioners are not only intelligent but some of them communicative; hence we are able to present some of the points to be covered in the forthcoming report. One of the most important matters presented for the consideration of the Common Council will be the establishing of

A GRAND MARKET.

The ground suggested for this is that known as the City Park, located between Flushing and Park avenues and Navy-street, noted as the sequestered spot where OTERO, the rich Cuban, was murdered several years ago. It is not deemed advisable to retain this ground as a park. It is in close proximity to Washington Park, and its capacious and convenient sewerage, its contiguousness to the East River, and consequently its easy communication with all parts of the adjacent country, all point to it as possessing peculiar advantages for a general market. The Commissioners believe that public opinion is decidedly in favor of the change. The statistics of 1865 show that, independent of the large amount of cereals sent to market in New-York from Long Island, millions of dollars' worth of potatoes, &c., and of milk, eggs and poultry were also sent—in the whole amounting to over $6,000,000. That amount has since been largely increased by the additional facilities furnished in the establishment of the Southside Railroad Company. It is hoped by the Commissioners that the city will soon resume control of the City Park, and, after properly regulating the ground, proceed to the erection of a substantial general market upon such a liberal and enlarged scale as shall secure to the citizens of Brooklyn a cheap and full supply of the prime necessities of life, and thus obviate the present necessity of traveling to the New-York markets, paying extravagant prices for their provisions, and then carrying them back to Brooklyn, through which they had already passed *en route* from the Long Island farms. This suggestion is timely, and will receive the approbation of the masses.

THE WHOLE CITY TAXED TO SUPPORT THE PROSPECT PARK.

Contrary to the expectation of many of the Brooklyn people, the curious fact that when the Park is finished, the cost of keeping it in order is to devolve upon the whole city, from Greenpoint to Gowanus, will be revealed in the report. It was originally contemplated to confine this burden to the Western District, but the last Legislature, in a quiet way, made provision as already announced. This course is believed to be an act of substantial justice, the more obvious when it came to be seen that the interest taken in the Parks was not confined to any particular locality, but that all participated in their advantages, and felt an equal pride in the successful development of the several plans for their improvement.

STREETS IN THE TOWNS OF KINGS COUNTY.

The Commissioners will, in the report, express regret that the bill introduced into the Legislature last year for laying out streets and avenues through Kings County beyond the City of Brooklyn, did not become a law. One reason offered for this regret, is the course taken by the proprietors of lots, who, upon bringing their property into market and cutting up their farms for sale, seem to lay out their streets and avenues, and arrange their property, according to their own fancy, or supposed advantage, without reference to the public convenience; without knowing, in fact, what the public requirements really are.

EXTENSION OF PROSPECT PARK.

The Commissioners will submit as their opinion that any further extension of the Park boundaries by the acquisition of the twelve blocks of land at its western angle, would tend to mar the symmetry of its present fine proportions, and entail an unnecessary expense upon the city.

MORE PARKS IN THE FUTURE.

When the future wants of Brooklyn may require more extended park accommodations, it is suggested that the public convenience will be better served by opening other parks in different and more remote sections of the city, than by adding to the present ample dimensions of Prospect Park.

A UNIVERSITY SUGGESTED.

The Commissioners believe that the improvement of the land lying east of Flatbush-avenue, which is under their control as a portion of the park, is undesirable, because of the amount of bridging over Flatbush-avenue that would be required, and because that broad thoroughfare which connects the City of Brooklyn with the extensive agricultural country beyond it, seriously interferes with those impressions of amplitude and continuous extent which are necessary to landscape effect. In addition to this, the full development of the great southeastern park-way through the heart of the Ninth Ward, will require that improvement to be carried through this section to the plaza, east of the reservoir, and will still further lessen the capabilities of this portion of the park. A portion of this land, however, running north and south of Prospect Hill, and along Flatbush-avenue, to the depth of 250 feet—embracing in the whole about twenty-five acres—could be retained by the city and used to good advantage for various municipal purposes. But it is believed that the time is not far distant when a generous and exalted public sentiment will require that considerable portions of this land shall be devoted to still more liberal uses. Upon the basis of carefully collected statistics, showing the actual progress of population for the last forty years, it is computed that the advance of Brooklyn will, within the next fifteen years, carry the aggregate of its people to beyond a million. The botanical, historical and kindred societies of the city already demand ample space for their development, while its men of letters and of science are preparing to seize the opportunity here presented of establishing a university, which shall be metropolitan in character as well as in position. The location referred to will soon become the geographical centre of a great religious and intellectual people, which, with its park surrounding it, will afford opportunities for mental culture, as well as for artistic and athletic training, such as can probably not be found anywhere else upon the continent. A wise forecast would seem to demand that these advantages be secured for the generations who are to advance the moral and mental progress of our race.

A PROFITABLE RECOMMENDATION.

After making the reservation just alluded to, there would still remain a high plateau of land of about one hundred acres, and the Commissioners submit to their constituents whether it would not be better to adopt the suggestion which has been made to allow this land to return to its former domestic uses. The plot contains 1,250 city lots, which would probably realize, if properly laid out and sold in suitable building covenants, about $2,000 per lot—a total of $2,500,000, to be applied in liquidation of the park debt. If this amount is increased by the probable value of the buildings to be erected thereon, there would hardly be less than $8,000,000 added to the taxable property of the City of Brooklyn, and the revenue of which would be thus enlarged $250,000 per annum. At the same time there would be a direct saving to the city of at least $1,500,000—the probable cost of improving this property if retained as a park—and of about $40,000 a year for the cost of its maintenance, with interest on both sums.

WORK ON PROSPECT PARK FOR THE YEAR.

In general terms, it may be said that forty-eight acres were under treatment during the year, and that the whole space finished is one hundred and forty acres; thirty-one of which are wood land. During the year it is intended to construct the large fountain basin which is to occupy the centre of the plaza. Twelve acres of the lake have been excavated, and during the ensuing season it will be increased to twenty acres and filled with water. In the years 1867 and 1868 the taxable property added to the City in the three wards contiguous to Prospect Park, the Eighth, Ninth and Twentieth, was, according to the Assessors' books, $10,974,808. This must yield about $90,000 more than the year's interest on the whole park debt, as it stands at the present time. In Flatbush, the value of property has nearly doubled during the year, having increased from $2,519,915 in 1867 to $5,030,970 in 1868. The Commissioners have under their control Prospect, Washington, Carroll, City Hall and City Parks, and the Parade Ground.

THE FORT GREENE PARK.

The transformation of Fort Greene, or Washington Park, on Myrtle-avenue between Cumberland and Canton streets, has progressed so as to enable the architects to hope that the whole work will be completed and ready for occupancy by the public before the expiration of the coming Summer. Although the Commissioners were opposed to this improvement more than a year ago, it will add much to the beauty of the neighborhood and to the value of the surrounding property.

The reports of OLMSTED, VAUX & CO., the architects, the engineer in charge, and the assistant engineers in charge, are understood to be replete with statistics, which, after the general review already made, would add but little to the interest of this article. The public will probably be regaled with the report *in extenso* before many weeks elapse.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Case Against the Vagrant—Trying On the Coat and Hat—A Scene in Talland's Cell.

According to the hints that have been given by the officials, to-day promises to be decisive in some degree of the latest, and, in many respects, the most singular, phase of the Rogers murder. The evidence against JOHN ROBINSON, the friendless vagrant, will be submitted to the Grand Jury, and that body will have the opportunity of judging of its weight and relevancy. As the days pass, and bit by bit the testimony against ROBINSON leaks out by various channels, it seems more and more certain that the officers are relying almost entirely upon the identification of the coat and hat by the man DELANOY as articles which he gave, last Summer, to a person he calls "JIM MAHER," and who is said to be identical with the vagrant ROBINSON. The public has already been informed that the identity of the hat is claimed to be established by the fact that DELANOY had placed on the inside of the sweatband the number of the hat as a private mark by which he could claim his property. The coat, it is known, is asserted to be the one given ROBINSON by the fact that the stains on the sleeve-lining DELANOY claims to be paint spots, which he got there when once wearing the coat while painting on the steamer on which he was employed, and on which MAHER or ROBINSON was also a hand. The additional evidence claimed to have been obtained by the officers seems to be cumulative upon this one point, and is therefore valuable only as tending to corroborate DELANOY. Some of this evidence, however, is to the point that ROBINSON was on the vessel, and was in communication with DELANOY, but it has been robbed of its value to a great extent by the fact that ROBINSON, whenever questioned on the subject since he has been in custody, has unreservedly admitted his employment on the vessel, and his acquaintance with DELANOY. But all of these minor points of evidence do not go before the Grand Jury, and as that body will only have before it the testimony proving that the hat and coat of the murderer were given to ROBINSON by DELANOY, there can be but little doubt that an indictment will be found against the vagrant.

The facts that will be used in favor of ROBINSON, should he ever be placed on trial, appear to multiply so fast that the chances of DELANOY becoming the instrument of avenging justice seem to become less and less. The latest of these facts which have been revealed, is the scene of trying the hat and coat upon ROBINSON. When he was brought to this ordeal, DELANOY was, of course, present, and the hat being shown to ROBINSON, he was asked if he had ever seen it before. Looking his questioner steadily in the face, and without betraying any emotion whatever, except stupid wonder, he answered: "Not that I know of." This scene was repeated with the coat, and when he returned precisely the same answer, DELANOY was not to be restrained, and said, decidedly: "Why, that's the hat and coat I gave you on the steamer." ROBINSON looked at him with amazement intensified in his face and answered quickly and as decidedly: "I don't know what you are at, but you never gave me any hat or coat." Of course the hat and coat fitted well enough, for it is another of the mysteries of this case that these articles are endowed with the extraordinary property of fitting large men and small men, and any and all men. But the scene we have sketched left an impression that there was a mistake or a falsehood somewhere about that hat and coat, or that ROBINSON was possessed of more nerve than is given to most of his fellow-men. His first view of the articles did not startle him and he did not betray, by even the twitch of a muscle, that their touch upon his person brought to his mind any recollection of the terrible scene in Twelfth-street.

But while waiting for all the facts in the case, it will be well for the public to bear in mind that the Police continue to assert that they are in possession of evidence sufficient to convict ROBINSON of the crime, and it has been also asserted that the District-Attorney, being privy to all the testimony, has expressed an opinion to that effect. Therefore, it is possible that the industry and perseverance of Sergt. LOWERY have gathered evidence of which no hint has been given, and which may be of enough weight to overcome the facts which will be urged in favor of the prisoner. It may be even that evidence has been obtained tending to show how and why ROBINSON had in his pocket an envelope directed to "JAMS LOGAN Cty N. Y.;" but if so, the testimony is rigorously kept from the public. It may be that all the difficulties and contradictions that seem to environ the case will melt away, as the Police declare they will when exposed to the full light of the testimony for the prosecution, and the public cannot therefore do better than remain unbiased and ready for any revelations that may be made. Meantime, no profit can result from giving currency to the many absurd tales that are floating through Police circles, and they are therefore omitted.

As we have already announced, the two LOGANS will to-day be brought before Judge BARNARD, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and they will either be liberated or the Court will be furnished with satisfactory reasons for their further detention. The writ of *habeas corpus* has not, however, been invoked in behalf of JAMES TALLAND, and that first prisoner of the Rogers case promises to be also the last. It is now thirty-nine days since he walked voluntarily into the Mercer-street Station-house and said that he had come because he had heard the Police wanted him in connection with the murder, and, while declaring his entire innocence, asked for the fullest investigation. From that day to this he has been a close prisoner, apparently forgotten by all the officials except the one who has a contract for feeding him, for there is no evidence that any effort has been made to obtain any facts that would justify his detention. The most that has been uttered in Police circles is that he knows something about the murder and refuses to tell it, but even this has taken no more substantial form than that of surmise. TALLAND is declared by the Police to have been an outlaw from his cradle, but a scene occurred at the Station-house on Saturday which made his custodians doubtful of their ability to justify his long detention. His sister called, and desired to see him, but the request was not, of course, granted. Then, with tears in her eyes, she told her errand. TALLAND being locked up, could do nothing for the support of his mother and sister, and, as a consequence, they had that day been notified by the landlord to pay the arrears of rent, or they would be put into the street. The doorman carried this simple tale of poverty to the prisoner in his cell, and when he heard it the strong man sank upon his cot and sobbed convulsively. Then he rose up and made a first, but bitter protest against his treatment. If, he said, there was anything against him, he would not complain; but as all the days of his imprisonment had failed to give the authorities the least atom of evidence connecting him with the murder, he did not believe they had the right to hold him any longer. Then, stripping off his overcoat, he pushed it through the bars to the doorman, saying, "Give her that, and tell her to pawn it; it'll keep them from starving for a day, anyhow." The doorman took the overcoat and the message, but the sister refused to take the garment, and went away still sorrowing.

A Bold Robbery—Exciting Chase After the Thieves—Their Capture.

Capt. LEICH, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, distinguished himself on Saturday afternoon in a chase after and capture of two thieves. It appears that shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, HENRY SCHNEIDER entered the grocery store of ERNEST H. EDEN, at the corner of Tompkins-avenue and Quincy-street, ostensibly to purchase some coal. He had in company with him PETER HAY. The clerk of the store was alone at the time, and when he went outside to measure the coal for SCHNEIDER, HAY went behind the counter and depleted the money drawer of $58 in greenbacks. The clerk observed the trick and endeavored to detain HAY by holding the door shut, but SCHNEIDER overpowered him and HAY escaping from the store ran toward Fulton-avenue while SCHNEIDER ran down Tompkins-avenue. The clerk gave HAY chase and was soon reinforced by Capt. LEICH and Officers NELSON and SPELLMAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct. At this point the chase became interesting and exciting. The thieves were fleet of foot and took opposite directions. Capt. LEICH, however, addressed himself to the task of following HAY—the thief with the money—who bounded over fences and through houses with a speed almost magical. By-and-by, as he emerged from one of his hiding-places, the Captain met Mr. MULLENHAU in his wagon, and taking a seat therein drove after HAY and came up with him as he was jumping on a car. Seeing the Captain and his officers gaining upon him he left the car and resumed fence-jumping, but in an evil moment he was suddenly brought to grief with a well-directed blow of Capt. LEICH'S "billy." The money was found on his person, and he at once admitted his guilt. SCHNEIDER was followed by Officer BOLTON for over a mile, but he escaped in the swamps that skirt Flushing-avenue. He was subsequently, about 10 o'clock at night, captured in Willet-street, New-York, by Officers SPELLMAN and VANGIESON, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, and taken to that Station-house. He also admitted his guilt. HAY was taken before Justice LYNCH, yesterday, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Services at Cooper Institute.

WILLIAM R. ALGER, of Boston, preached before a large congregation at Cooper Institute Hall last evening, selecting as his text the words, "I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it."

He began by alluding to the tendency in nations, communities and individuals to create monopolies—the greatest, perhaps, of which we have knowledge being created by Joseph in Egypt, when he bought and hoarded up the corn of the land, and subsequently sold it out to the people, for which he first exacted their money, then their lands, and last of all themselves. In Athens the tendency became so great to monopolize the fruits of the land that a law was enacted prohibiting any citizen from buying more than a certain specified quantity. In the days of ELIZABETH, a citizen of England held a monopoly of alum, and Sir WALTER RALEIGH of tobacco, while in many European nations the Jesuits have long struggled to maintain a monopoly of education. Monopolies ever tend to increase the cost, deteriorate the value, and limit the supply of the article affected by it. After characterizing the late war of political monopolists to shut the door of freedom, but which the great democratic majority declared with straining veins on a hundred battle-fields should never, never be closed, he criticised the various religious sects, who mainly seek to create to themselves a monopoly of all that is virtuous and pure, claiming that in their way alone can man obtain salvation, and all else is impious and heretical. The eloquent divine then went on to illustrate the various doors which God had opened to mankind, in which he referred to the door of nature, where the eye could freely feast on wonders of art, surpassing in infinite degree anything born of human genius which yet hath decked palatial walls, either public or private; the door of nature whereby man may enter his inner soul, and explore province after province of all that enriches, ennobles, and elevates; the door of social organization, where the finest impulses of the human heart may be cultivated and enjoyed; the door of religion, of death, and lastly of Heaven itself. He gave a glowing picture of the redeemed spirit disenthralled from the cumbrous clay of earth, joyfully taking its flight toward the home of its Father and God.

Church Charity Foundation of Long Island.

The seventeenth anniversary services of the Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island, were held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, last evening, Bishop LITTLEJOHN presiding. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. DILLER, Rev. Dr. BURGESS, Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN and Rev. Dr. VINTON. The annual report of the institution was read by Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK, of Flatbush. It appeared that during the year, two of the inmates of the Home for Aged Women, died; two withdrew, and seven applications for admission had been favorably considered, six of the applicants having entered. There were now in the Home twenty-five aged women, and fifty children in the Orphan Department. In 1853, there were but four aged women in the Home, and no children. In the first year of the Foundation, the receipts amounted to $253 53, and the expenditures to $290 27. Last year the receipts amounted to $7,918 23, and the expenditures to $9,445 19; and now, with the new-born diocese, thoroughly organized under the most favorable auspices, the Church was asked to come up to the help of its Charity Foundation and extend its usefulness, until it should include departments for not only aged women and orphans, but also for aged married women, aged men, aged mariners and for sisterhoods in the work of the Church. To this end the wealth of the members of the Church in the Diocese of Long Island was earnestly invoked.

Rev. Dr. MORGAN, rector of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, preached the annual sermon, taking as his text:

"I have shewed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."—Acts xx., 35.

The preacher, after showing that the grand peroration of the text had not been recorded by any of the four Evangelists in the Gospels, and commending the wisdom of the Apostles for preserving the sentiment of the blessedness of giving for the benefit of all generations, addressed to the vast congregation an uncompromising summary of Christian duty to be performed by all members of the Church without exception. He urged that the doctrine of Christian charity lay at the foundation of the Church's usefulness—it was the doctrine of sacrifice. The mere subscription to the covenant did not make a complete Christian; only the performance of duty could do that. There was no room for idlers in the Church. Becoming a Christian inferred the resolve to be more Christ-like. Christ was himself a gift, and his whole life was made up of giving. The preacher urged the claims of the Church Charity Foundation, and presented it as the great charitable work for the new diocese to support and extend; and he hoped that neither the clergy nor the laity, rich or poor, would forget the great fundamental law of the Church's prosperity, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

A collection was taken up, and the services concluded with the benediction pronounced by Bishop LITTLEJOHN.

The Perils and Prospects of Protestantism.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP, of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached yesterday morning on the "Perils and Prospects of Protestantism." His text was taken from Mathew, xvi., 3:

"But can ye not discern the signs of the time?"

Protestantism, he said, had been defined as the insurrection of the human understanding against priestly orders. Generally speaking, the term Protestant is applied to all those who take special issue with the Church of Rome. At the same time there is no doctrine of the Protestant faith that is not inculcated in the Catholic Church; that is, there is no dogma of religion, strictly so called, which is not common to both sects. The difference exists in the administrative polity of the two Churches. As, for instance, the invocation of the saints is not in itself an unscriptural doctrine, but it is abused by the Catholics in carrying it to an extreme. The great point of difference between the Churches is in the right of private judgment, which is at once the peculiar peril and glory of the Protestant faith. The Catholics hold that the Church must be obeyed. They recognize the authority of the Bible, but in addition make their creed of equal weight. The Protestant interprets the Scriptures as he individually understands them; the Catholic believes what his Church expounds. The former holds that salvation can be found without the Church; the latter is told that to disobey the Church is damnation. The preacher then described the power and growth of the Catholic Church in our country and the devotion of its adherents. But the danger of Protestantism does not come from this source. He believed this nation would never become Catholic. The peril is in its own friends and in its own position. The difficulty is that the human judgment has no bounds, and, consequently, there is a great diversity of faith among Protestants. The tendency of our age is to go away from the Bible—the rock on which rests the hope of the world. A most unfortunate omen is the fact that the Book is made subordinate, and human reason placed above it. Another peril is in the tendency of what is called Liberal Christianity to lean away from Protestantism. Our best periodical literature is against Evangelical religion. Humanitarianism will eventually make men infidels. On the other hand, the only hope of Protestantism is in Spirituality. Without this saving quality inspiring the soul we shall be lost. Reason cannot take the place of piety. Ceremonialism and skepticism are encroaching upon the bulwarks of the true faith, and the preacher urged his hearers to fall into line, and, with the help of the Spirit and fervent prayer, and more attention and devotion to religious services, to resist the swelling tide of false belief.

North Baptist Church.

Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, the newly-installed Pastor of the North Baptist Church, preached for the first time before his new charge yesterday morning. The services were interesting throughout. Mr. BROUNER said he felt in assuming the charge like a son returning to his parent Church, inasmuch as he had always been identified with it. He paid a touching tribute to the memory of his father, who was long the Pastor of the Church, and who fell pierced by the shaft of death in the pulpit to which his son has now been called. He reviewed his connection with the Church from his childhood, and spoke of his desires and hopes for the future. The audience were deeply moved with his earnestness, and his advent among them seems promising of success.

Reopening of St. John's Chapel.

St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, one of the Trinity churches, was opened yesterday, after undergoing extensive alterations and improvements. The chancel has been lengthened some forty feet; new seats for a choir, numbering about thirty voices, evidently well-trained, have been placed in it. The organ, which is old, and has long been in a state of great dilapidation, has been removed from the large gallery at the west end of the church to an opening or chamber on the north side of the chancel, where its pipes and machinery have, evidently, been hurriedly crowded into it without much regard to space, a proper distribution of sound or the convenience of either the organist or the choir which it is intended to accompany. This was painfully perceptible during the singing of the anthem, when no persuasion on the part of the operating organist, Dr. JAMES PECH, could, apparently, induce it to give forth those accompaniments which, under more favorable circumstances, have heightened the general effect of some really good singing. Both architect and organ builder have ignored the age in which they live, and have lost sight of the many improvements and of the æsthetic culture for which this Nineteenth Century is so remarkable in relation to musical invention and the science of acoustics. The organ is now decidedly of the organist unworthy, and of the edifice in which it is placed.

The church, though yet unfinished, presented a handsome appearance, and may now be considered one of the finest church buildings in the country. Rev. Dr. WESTON, one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Parish, preached the sermon.

Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The opening of the new Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, took place yesterday morning. A large number of visitors attended, who much admired the beautiful and brightly-colored interior. A male quartette choir sang the hymns, and the services were conducted by Rev. Dr. T. K. CONRAD, one of the rectors. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. R. S. HOWLAND, the other incumbent. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. WESTON, of Trinity Church, preached, and the services were chanted by boy choristers. In the evening, the sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. CONRAD, upon the text, from the 127th Psalm, of: "Except the Lord build the house, their labor is in vain that build it." The point of the discourse was that human labor was useless without Divine aid, and that the blessing of Heaven should be invoked upon all human endeavor, coupled with an obedience to God's laws.

Installation of Rev. G. M. McEckron.

Last evening Rev. G. M. MCECKRON was installed as pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-second-street, in the presence of a very large congregation. After the usual evening services, a sermon on the duties of pastors was delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL. Rev. Mr. KELLOGG then delivered the charge to Mr. MCECKRON, after which the usual questions were put to him, and he was declared by the presiding Presbyter, Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, to be duly installed as pastor of the Church. Rev. Dr. MURRAY delivered the charge to the congregation, and spoke of the many difficulties a pastor has to encounter, his discouragements, the liability of his acts to misconception, and the necessity for maintaining constant vigilance over himself and those under his charge. He besought his hearers to assist their new pastor by their prayers as well as by other means, and impressed on the young the necessity of heeding his teachings. The congregation were dismissed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER.

Catholic Church Dedication in Brooklyn.

The new and beautiful Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise-street, near De-Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, of which Rev. Father TAAFE is pastor, was yesterday morning dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, of the Brooklyn diocese. The new edifice is an imposing structure of brick, fronting 70 feet on Debevoise-street, and running back, parallel with DeKalb-avenue, 128 feet. It is calculated to seat about 2,000 people. The style of its architecture is modern Gothic. The cost of the building is upward of $70,000. The inside finish is very elaborate and costly. Over the main altar, at the head of the centre aisle, are three stained-glass windows, the centre one having a representation of our Saviour bearing in one hand the chalice, while the other is partly extended, in the act of blessing, as if he were consummating what is held to be the great mystery of Transubstantiation. The other windows have representations of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph respectively. All the windows of the church are gifts of members of the congregation. Beyond these, over the altar, and in close proximity to the side walls of the sanctuary, are two crosses of most chaste design, in fresco, one on either side, and entwined around each a scroll with the inscription, on one, "God forbid that I should glory," and on the other, "Save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." The sanctuary is very large, and leads out from a neat vestry room which is on the north side of the church. The arched ceiling of the edifice is paneled in fresco, the ground of the panels over the sanctuary being blue, and those over the body of the church white. In the centre of each panel is a design commemorative of some fact in the history of our Lord's passion and death, all of which are executed in the highest style of art. On each side there is a spacious gallery for worshipers, and at the front a commodious gallery for the choir. The congregation in attendance yesterday filled the edifice, notwithstanding an admission fee of $1 was charged to aid in defraying the expense of the building. At 11 o'clock the procession of acolytes and ecclesiastics, headed by the cross-bearer, emerged from the vestry, Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, vested in his episcopal robes and bearing his crozier, following. Passing down the main aisle it made the circuit of the church outside, the Bishop asperging the walls with holy water, after which the procession reëntered the building, and when it arrived at the main altar the Litany of the Saints was recited, after which the circuit of the church was made, inside, and the walls were asperged in the same manner. The appropriate prayers were then recited at the foot of the altar, and the dedicatory service was ended.

The solemn high mass was then begun, Rev. Dr. LYNDON, Vicar-General of Boston, acting as celebrant, Rev. EUGENE CASSIDY, of Mary, Star of the Sea, officiating as deacon, Rev. JOHN McKENNA, of Southold, L. I., as sub-deacon, and Rev. JAMES McELROY, curate of the new church, as master of ceremonies. After the First Gospel had been sung, Bishop LOUGHLIN ascended the pulpit and preached a learned discourse, taking his text from the fifth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, verses 24th to the 27th, inclusive. After alluding to the pleasure it afforded him and the Catholic community at large to behold so grand an edifice as that in which they were assembled, erected by the zeal of the congregation of the parish, the preacher proceeded to speak of the Church as the mystical body of Christ, united to him as his spouse, and subject to him as the spouse is subject to her husband. He then reviewed the prominent doctrines of the Church, the Holy Eucharist, purgatory, confession of sins, the invocation of saints, &c., showing how they all had one aim and object, the sanctification of man, and that the sacraments of the Church were the means or helps instituted by the founder of Christianity to enable mankind to merit an eternity of glory in the after life. The discourse, which was over an hour in length, was listened to with the most profound attention throughout. The solemn high mass was then continued. After the communion, Rev. Father TAAFE, pastor of the church, briefly thanked the congregation for the aid they had given him in bringing the erection of the church to completion, and announced the regulations for Lent. The musical exercises were of a high order. HAYDN'S Imperial Mass No. 3 was sung, the soprano solos being executed by Mrs. MARTHA D. CLARKE. An orchestra under the direction of Mr. LUNDER, and Mr. WOLFE at the organ, furnished the instrumentation. Among the clergy present in the sanctuary were Rev. Dr. Freel, Fathers McCarthy, of New-York; Corcoran, Cassidy, McKenna, Gleason, Mullane, McSherry and Lennon, of Brooklyn, and O'Bierne, of Flushing.

Grand musical vespers were given at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, on which occasion Rev. Dr. LYNDON, of Boston, preached an appropriate sermon.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

This evening Miss H. L. D. POTTER will read, at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's National Association. Excellent music, vocal and instrumental, will also be furnished. The poorly paid working women of New-York deserve a rich and generous response to this call upon the public for help.

The Annual Dramatic Exhibition of the St. Ann's (R. C.) Literary Society will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at Cooper Institute. The Seventh Regiment Band will furnish a choice selection of music.

MARY LAURETZ, who resides at No. 99 Allen-street, was found at an early hour yesterday morning on the corner of Seventh-avenue and West Twelfth-street, suffering from a dose of laudanum which she had taken with the intention of committing suicide. She was removed to the Charles-street Station-house, and when sufficiently recovered was taken to her home.

This (Monday) evening Prof. A. HOFFSTETTOR will lecture on "Stepping Stones to Civilization," in the Willet-street M. E. Church, for the benefit of the Sunday School. The choir of the church, under the leadership of Mr. IRA P. TAYLOR, will favor the audience, before and after the lecture, with selections from the choicest church music.

The Central Park meteorological report for the last week sets forth that the variations of the barometer were as follows: Mean, 29.861: maximum at 2 P. M., Feb. 2, 30.442; minimum at 7 A. M. Feb. 4, 28.982. Range, 1.460. The variations of the thermometer were as follows: Mean, 29.68; maximum at 2 P. M. Feb. 6, 40.2; minimum at 3 A. M. Feb. 5, 20.0. Range, 20.2. On Feb. 3 it commenced snowing at 1 P. M., and changed to rain at 6 A. M. The depth of snow was 1½ inches. The rain continued all day. From 8 P. M. to 11 P. M. a thunder-storm prevailed. Feb. 4 rain ceased at 7 A. M. The duration of the storm was thirty hours. Snow fell at 1 P. M. for fifteen minutes slightly. On Feb. 5 it snowed at 6 A. M. for thirty minutes slightly. The total amount of rain and snow water was 1.55 inches.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, aged 52, residing at No. 356 First-avenue, went to bed yesterday morning, and in the evening was found dead. The Coroner was notified.

JOHN SULLIVAN and his wife ELLEN quarreled on Saturday night, at their residence No. 44 Oliver-street, and the husband ended the dispute by stabbing his wife with a large knife in the right hand, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. SULLIVAN was arrested, and was yesterday committed by Justice DOWLING.

SAMUEL HOWES, who had charge of the lunch counter of JOHN FLYNN, at No. 581 Broadway, was yesterday committed by Justice DODGE on a charge of stealing spoons and other articles belonging to the establishment, valued at $50. The complaint was made by FLYNN, who alleges the larceny was committed during his temporary absence from the saloon.

The Sunday evening meeting at the Newsboys' Lodging-house yesterday was addressed by CHARLES L. BRACE, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Mr. BRIGGS, of Ohio, JUDGE KIRKLAND, and Mr. JAMES. A number of ladies and distinguished gentlemen were present.

A prominent Detective Agency in the lower part of the City has, it is understood, discovered some of the parties connected with the robbery of the Montreal Bank of St. Catharine, Canada, and also succeeded in recovering some of the money.

CHARLES HUDSON, a patrolman of the Eighteenth Precinct, died yesterday.

WILLIAM FAHEY, aged 5 years, died yesterday afternoon from the results of a fall into a cellar at the corner of First-avenue and Eighteenth-street on Saturday. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at the residence of his parents, No. 408 East Eighteenth-street.

JOHN GRAHAM, aged 10 years, while engaged yesterday afternoon in flying a kite from the roof of No. 137 Mulberry-street, fell to the ground and died in a few minutes from the injuries he received. The body was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 127 Mott-street, and the Coroner notified.

AUGUSTUS PONDERSON, a mate of a vessel, broke his arm yesterday afternoon by falling down an area. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN RYAN, who lives at No. 179 Elizabeth-street, fell in the street yesterday afternoon and received a slight scalp wound.

A fire occurred last evening in the dwelling of HENRY FLANDERS, on the fourth floor of No. 15 Ludlow-street, this City, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage reported at $75. The premises are insured in the Pacific Company for $800.

At 8 P. M. yesterday a fire, causing slight damage, occurred in the shop of R. ROSENTHAL, No. 163 Laurens-street.

At 2:30 P. M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 12 Whitehall-street, occupied by PATRICK WALSH. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

Brooklyn.

It is understood that a new church paper is to be issued at Easter, from Brooklyn and New-York, the name of which is to be *The Comprehensive Church*. It is to be edited by the rector of one of the leading parishes on Brooklyn Heights.

The grand masquerade ball of the Brooklyn Saengerbund will take place at the Academy of Music next Monday evening.

The fact that a paid Fire Department has become a foregone conclusion, caused much anxious if not profound conversation among the groups that occupied the street-corners and the engine-houses throughout the city, yesterday. Such members of the Legislature as were in town were besieged by leading firemen desirous to ascertain what prospect there is of the Paid Fire Department bill passing this session, and if it should pass, whether the Commissioners in New-York City are to control it, and sundry other things connected with the proposed change. Log-rolling has already commenced for the places which will have to be filled, and politicians of all shades speak lucidly of the benefits that must accrue from the establishment of the new system. Still there are anxious hearts among the rank and file of those who follow and those who drag the apparatus.

JOHN ROBERTS was arrested by Sergt. MILLER, of the Forty-ninth Precinct, on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, having in his possession a trunk containing clothing, and letters addressed to GEORGE W. LARREW. ROBERTS was passing through Sanford-street, near Willoughby-avenue, at the time. He could not give any satisfactory account of who Mr. LARREW was, so he was locked up on suspicion of larceny.

There were forty-two lodgers in the Brooklyn Station-houses on Saturday night. Only six of them were females.

During Saturday night and Sunday morning twenty-seven persons were arrested by the Brooklyn Police on the charge of being drunk. Of these seven were females, six Irish and one English.

New-Jersey.

In the Hedding M. E. Church, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, the funeral services over the remains of Mr. WILLIAM WHITLEY, late Overseer of the Poor, were held, Rev. J. HANLON officiating. Mayor O'NEILL, the members of the Common Council, with others officers of the City Government attended in a body, and followed the remains to their place of interment in New-York Bay Cemetery.

The new German Catholic Church in South Eighth-street, Jersey City, was ordained yesterday, Bishop BAYLEY officiating. Rev. Dr. JANSENU preached a sermon in the German language after the dedicatory ceremonies.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6—11 A. M.

Consols for money, 93⅛; Consols for account, 93⅛@93¼. United States Five-twenties, 76⅝.

The Stock market is quiet and steady. Erie Railway Shares buoyant; Illinois Centrals, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 6—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.; sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6—11 A. M.

Turpentine, 34s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6—7 P. M.

Consols for money, 93⅛; for the account, 93¼.

United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 76⅛. The Stock market closed quiet and steady; Erie opened buoyant at 25¼, and closed at 25⅛; Illinois Centrals, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 40.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 6—Evening.

United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 80⅛.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 6—Evening.

The Bourse closed firmer; Rentes have advanced to 70f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 6—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed active at an advance of fully ⅛d. ₱ lb. on American descriptions. The sales have largely exceeded thee stimate made at the opening, aggregating 20,000 bales, including the usual proportion for export and speculation. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands on the spot.......12¼d.
Middling Uplands afloat.......12¼d.
Middling Orleans.......12½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed without material change in prices.

Provisions quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 46s. 3d. per cwt. for American. Standard White Petroleum, 2s. per gallon for new test. [There has been an act of Parliament altering the stand ard of Petroleum. Hitherto the legal test of merchantable Petroleum has been that when exposed to 100 degrees Fahrenheit it should not inflame, although it might emit flashes from small portions of escaping gas. It is now required that at 100 degrees it shall not even give out the least inflammable exhalations, and this constitutes the "new test."—ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER.]

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6—Evening.

Spirits Turpentine is firmer and higher; American, 35s. 6d. Tallow opened at 46s., but closed at 46s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Petersburg Y. C.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 6—Evening.

Cotton opened steady, but closed firmer and higher at the following prices: Tres Ordinaire, ₱ cwt., 141f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 143f.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Petroleum closed at 58½f.@59f., for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Feb. 7.

United States Five-twenties closed Saturday at 80¼. To-day they are firmer and higher, and are quoted at 80⅝.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 7.

After the closing of the market reports Saturday, Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 38s. ₱ cwt. in London, and to 35s. 6d. in Liverpool. Common Resin at Liverpool closed steady at 6s. 3d.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 7.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6: SUGAR firm; Nos. 10 and 12 Dutch Standard, 8¼@8⅝ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 9¼@10¾ reals; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes to foreign countries, 4,800 boxes to the United States, 1,800 hhds. to foreign countries, 1,700 hhds. to the United States; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 16,000 boxes, 10,000 hhds. Molasses SUGAR firm at 5¼@6 reals, according to quality. Muscovadoes SUGAR—Inferior to good Refining active at 8¼@9¼ reals; fair to good Refining firm at 7¾@7⅞ reals; grocery grades quiet at 7¾@9 reals. MOLASSES buoyant; stock scarce. LARD buoyant; in tierces, 21½c.@22c. ₱ lb.; in 25-lb. tins, 24½c.@25c. FLOUR, $12@$12 25 ₱ bbl. BUTTER firm at 30c.@48c. ₱ lb. PETROLEUM advancing on account of the scarcity of stock; sales, in bbls., at 4¾@4⅞ reals ₱ gallon; in tins, at 5⅛@5½ reals. POTATOES steady at $3 50@$4 ₱ bbl. LUMBER—The market for White Pine is flat; sales at $17 25 ₱ 1,000 ft.; Yellow Pine declining; sales at $22 50 ₱ 1,000 ft. SHOOKS—Box declining; sales at 7 reals. HOGSHEADS—The market is supplied; quoted at $2 25@$2 50; empty Hogsheads in demand at $3 25@$3 37½. HOOPS quiet; 14 ft. long, shaved, $55; 12 ft. long, $45. FREIGHTS advancing; vessels in demand for the United States; ₱ box of Sugar, to Northern and Southern ports, $1 50@$1 75; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, to Northern ports, $7 50@$8; to Southern ports, $6 50@$7 ₱ hhd. Molasses, to Northern and Southern ports, $4 50@$5. Exchange on London, 14¼@15 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@2¼ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60-days' sight, in currency, 25@24 ₱ cent. discount; short sight, 23@22 ₱ cent. discount; 60-days' sight, in gold, 3@3½ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 5@6 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR active; Spring Extras, $5@$6 50; Superfine, $4 25@$4 80; other grades neglected. WHEAT unchanged. CORN easier at 57¼c.@58½c. for New; seller last half of May and first half of June, 58½c.@58¾c.; seller March, 58½c.; buyer February, 58½c. RYE quiet at $1 16@$1 16½ for No. 1. BARLEY firm at an advance of 3c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 87. HIGHWINES neglected and nominal at 90c. for free. OATS firm and active at 52½c.@52¼c. Mess PORK, $33 for cash, and $33 37½ buyer, one month. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 17¼c.; Rough Sides, loose, 16c. LARD, for cash, 20½c.; seller February and March, 20¼c.@21c. Dressed HOGS firm at $14 25@$15 25 for light and heavy lots, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS firm; receipts, 1,700; sales, 1,100, at $11@$11 50 for lots averaging 185@174 lbs., and $11 75@$12 37½ for lots averaging 199@231 lbs. Beef CATTLE dull, but prices unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 1,600 Live Hogs, 1,300 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Barley, 1,700 Live Hogs, 2,500 Dressed Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Middlings, 28c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25@$6; Extra, $6 10@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT dull at $1 60@$1 95 for Prime to Choice Fall; Spring lower, quoted at $1 30@$1 33. CORN dull at 72c.@75c. for Fancy. OATS dull at 65c.@66c. for Fancy Black. BARLEY and RYE unchanged. WHISKY nominally 92½c. PORK active and higher; sales at $33 50, on the spot; $32 75 buyer in one month at Quincy. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD in tierce, 20½c.; in keg, 21½c. Dressed HOGS, $11 25, packed. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN closed advancing; quoted at 66c.@67c. OATS buoyant; sales at 65c.@66c. for No. 1. RYE quiet and prices unchanged. BARLEY in good demand; sales of 7,000 bushels at $2 30@$2 40 for Canada grades; Fall, $2 40@$2 45. COTTON firmer and higher; Middlings, 29c. WHISKY dull and nominal; small sales at 94c.@95c. MESS PORK firm and higher; held at $33 50; offered, cash, $33 25. LARD in good demand at 20c. for Country; 20½c. for City; higher asked at the close. Bulk MEATS held higher; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 15¾c.; ¼c. less offered. BACON—Shoulders in good demand and all taken at 13¾c.; held higher at the close. GOLD, 134¼. EXCHANGE dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON advanced ¼c.; Middlings, 29c. Sales 12,000 bales. Receipts, 3,090 bales. Exports 1,833 bales. GOLD, 136. Sterling EXCHANGE, 147¼; Commercial EXCHANGE, 146@146¼; New-York Sight DRAFTS, ⅜ discount. FLOUR—Low grades firmer; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 50; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN firm at 75c. OATS scarce at 75c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY, Prime, $23 50; Choice, $25. PORK active at $34 50@$34 75. BACON buoyant; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Ribs, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD buoyant; Tierces, 20¼c.; Kegs, 22¼c.@23c. Common SUGAR 10½c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 14¼c.@14¾c. MOLASSES firm and unchanged. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominal. CORN dull at 77c.@78c. for New, on the track. OATS nominal at 65c. in store. RYE, $1 35. BARLEY—Sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $2 10, in store. SEEDS firm; sales of 500 bushels medium Clover, a shade over $9. HIGHWINES nominal. PORK firm and unchanged. LARD steady. Dressed HOGS firm at $14 25@$14 50, according to weight. 923,000 gallons Highwines manufactured in Buffalo since 20th July to Feb. 1. Total gallons removed in same period, 580,000. Tax paid, $280,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 30½c.@31½c. CLOVERSEED firm at $9@$9 50. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 25; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $7 75@$8 75; Ohio do., $9@$10; Fancy, $11@$12. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 60@$1 75; Amber, $1 85@$1 90; White, $2 10@$2 20. RYE, $1 55. CORN advanced 1c.; sales, 2,000 bushels; New Yellow at 87c. OATS steady at 72c.@74c. PETROLEUM unchanged. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS—Small business. WHISKY dull and nominal at 97c.@$1; market flooded with contraband.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR steady but unchanged; sales of 700 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White; $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 50; White Canada, $2@$2 20. CORN unchanged; No. 1 Illinois, held at $1 03. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED scarce. Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $30. Middlings, $36@$38 ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR dull and prices unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 19 for No. 1, and $1 13½ for No. 2. OATS closed quiet at 52c. for No. 2. CORN steady; New, 59½c. RYE closed steady at $1 12 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS firmer; City Mess PORK, $33. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 17c.@17¼c. LARD—Prime City, 21c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 400 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Pork.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

FLOUR steady and firm, but prices unchanged. WHEAT closed advancing at $1 69 for Amber, on the spot; White Michigan, $1 70; Amber, buyer February, $1 73; No. 2 White, $1 90. Corn closed advancing; New, 66½c.; New, seller March, 70c. OATS firm at 61½c., without sales. RYE firm at $1 29@$1 30. BARLEY—Canada grades, $2 12½. Dressed HOGS firm at $14@$14 50. Mess PORK firm at $33. LARD firm at 20½c.@21c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

TOBACCO—Sales 80 hhds. good New Lugs to Medium Leaf at $5@$14 25. COTTON, 29c. Mess PORK, $33. LARD, 20½c. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75. CORN, 63c.@65c. OATS, 62c.@65c. RYE, $1 43@$1 45. HIGHWINES firm at 95c.@96c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 30c. FLOUR quiet and inactive. WHEAT dull; sales Prime Pennsylvania at $1 89@$1 83. CORN dull; receipts small; Prime White, 87c.@88c.; Yellow, 86c.@87c. OATS firm at 70c.@74c. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 60. Mess PORK firm at $33. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 21c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON quiet and firm at 29c.; receipts, 1,467 bales; exports, 1,690 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7@$7 50. CORN, 72½c.@75c. OATS, 73c.@75. Mess PORK, $34. LARD, 21c.@22c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 17¾c.@18c. Dressed HOGS, $12@$14.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON opened with a good demand and closed excited; sales 7,500 bales Middlings at 29c.@29½c.; receipts, 1,916 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,002 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 6.

Spirits TURPENTINE better at 52c.@52½c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady, and price unchanged. TAR firmer at $2 60. COTTON firm at 28c.@28½c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON in moderate demand; sales 600 bales Middling at 28¾c.@28¾c.; receipts, 876 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,079 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON active, and prices advanced; sales, 1,057 bales; receipts, 436 bales; Middlings, 28¼c.@28¾c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

COTTON—Sales, 5,000 bales; Low Middlings at 28c. Market closed firm. Receipts, 765 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 106½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58. Gold, 135¼.

[Advertisement.]

To let a cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Last night the mansion of J. B. SIMPSON, Esq., at Westchester, was saved from robbers by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Three shots were fired at the burglars. Eight years' experience without a failure proves that a house with this protection is perfectly burglar proof.

Look out for infringements upon this patent.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Paris	Jan. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Westphalia	Jan. 27	Hamburg	New-York.
St. Laurent	Jan. 28	Havre	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Cimbria	Feb. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Donan	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.
Hecla	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Alaska	Feb. 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Feb. 11	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Feb. 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermudas, &c., by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, China, Japan, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 7—*In steamship Atalanta, from London, &c.*—John Hy. Fincham, Arthur B. Taylor, Thos. C. Turnbull, Mrs. Mary F. Merrium, Miss Regena Wachman, Miss Charles Levenskin, Mrs. Emma H. Hughes and infant, Mrs. Ellen Masden, Master James Masden, Miss Ellen Masden, Master Percy Masden, Miss Louisa Masden, Miss Jane Gieling, Miss Ellen Murray, Joseph Rendell, Oliver Shrerer, Mrs. Miron A. Ward, Mrs. Catherine Ward, Amand Lafour, Arthur Legrand, Ernest Ducordeau, Mrs. Marie Legrand, Miss Marguriete Legrand, Miss Emma Monin, Mrs. Perot, Theophile Querin, Alfred Fureal, Mrs. Maria Fufeal.

In steamship Rapidan, from Savannah—E. Fogarty, E. M. Shaffer, C. H. White, Mrs. A. M. Sheldon, Miss Sheldon, J. Moonson, J. L. Bradish, Capt. J. Waldon, J. M. Allison, S. B. Ives, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Osgood, Mrs. Jaques, J. M. Dudfield, J. A. Fitzgerald, C. Henrich, C. Andrews, Miss Mary A. English.

FEB. 7—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—J. H. Stroud, Mrs. Langellie and child, M. Conway, H. Fuller, H. Piters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 26 | Moon rises. 4 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 46 | Gov. Island. 6 35 | Hell Gate.. 7 57

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 7.

Arrived.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Dixon, London Jan. 9 and Havre 13, with mdse. and 247 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Jan. 20, lat. 45 30, lon. 27 30, saw red funnel bark-rigged steamer bound E.; Jan. 29, lat. 45, lon. 45 30, saw a large iceberg; Jan. 31, lat. 44, lon. 53 30, saw a brig-rigged Cunard steamer bound E.; Jan. 31, midnight, lat. 43 30, lon. 55 30, saw an Inman steamer and North German Lloyd steamer bound E.; Feb. 2, lat. 42, lon. 60 30, saw a National steamer bound E.; Feb. 3, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 30, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; Feb. 5, lat. 40 28, lon. 68 30, saw steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 28, lon. 69 10, saw a Guion steamer bound E.; also a North German Lloyd steamer bound E.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., 4 ds., with cotton, hides and mdse. to Florida Railroad Co. Encountered heavy gales from S. E. to N. W. the entire passage.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Ladona, Hovey, New-Orleans Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Jas. Hand.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool, Jan. 16, Queenstown Jan. 17, and Halifax Feb. 3, with mdse. and 80 passengers to John J. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers, to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah Feb 3, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Elinor, (Norw.,) Sorrenson, Bristol, Eng., 58 ds., in ballast to master. Had heavy westerly gales for first fortnight; remainder of the passage fine weather.

Ship England, (of London,) Fox, Shanghae Sept. 25, with teas to Heinemann & Payson. Passed Anjier, Sunda Straits, Nov. 8, Cape of Good Hope 18th ult.; touched at Ascension Island, Jan. 4, and crossed the Equator 10th, in lon. 29½ W.; had 4 days' light variable winds to lat. 3 N., lon. 28 W., where we took the N. E. trade wind, and brought fine, clear, weather and moderate breezes up to the 31st, when in lat. 30 N., lon. 70 W., met a heavy sky, and had much lightning, after which unsettled weather and strong gales of wind and snow-squall, the hardest of which took us on the morning of the 4th. Oct. 26, lat. 20 S., lon. 1 W., spoke ship Messenger, from Calcutta for Boston; Dec. 12, off St. Helena, spoke bark "Windermere," (Br.,) from Foochoo for London; Dec. 14, lat. 35 S., lon. 19 40, spoke ship Pavillion, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Demerara; same day, spoke ship "Decision," (Br.,) from Rangoon for Liverpool, 74 days out; Dec. 15, lat. 25 S., lon 20 14, spoke ship North Wind, from Maumelin for London; same day, spoke ship Magnet, from Maumelin for Queenstown.

Bark Casco, Gardiner, Rio Grande del Norte 30 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to G. S. Stephenson & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with N. W. gales. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Albacore, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hicks, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Neversink, (of Calais,) Gibson, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Flor del Mar, of St. Andrews, N. B., Killman, Buenos Ayres Dec. 2 and Montevideo Dec. 4, with hides and wool to master. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, St. Pierre Martinique 17 ds. with sugar to T. T. & T. A. Dwight & Co. Had moderate weather. The bark Josephine sailed for New-York on previous day. Left in Martinique schr. Sarah Campbell, to sail next for Baltimore; brig Alpha waiting orders; schr. Julia to sail for the Mosquito Coast in the course of a few days; also whaling schr. Taylor, Capt. Smith, of Provincetown, with 60 bbls. of oil on board. The brig Ellen Bernard arrived at Barbadoes on Jan. 13, dismasted in a gale on Dec. 11. The Captain of the E. B. was washed overboard and drowned during the gale.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Harriman, Licata via Gibraltar, Dec. 21, with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Had strong westerly gales in the Mediterranean; Nov. 12, off the Island of Sicily, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, during which had to throw about 20 tons of cargo overboard in order to lighten the vessel; had fine weather after passing Gibraltar, until the past few days; has had strong gales from N. W., during which sprung foremast and lost and split sails.

Brig Amy A. Lane, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Renauld, Francois & Co.; vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales. Sld. in co. with bark L. T. Stoker and brig S. P. Smith, for Philadelphia.

Brig Star, (of Salem,) Sparrow, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to order. Was up to the light-ship on the evening of the 4th inst.; was blown off in N. W. gale.

Schr. Charles E. Gibson, (of Boston,) Thatcher, Marseilles Nov. 5, via Nassau Jan. 27, with mdse. to E. Cayius de Ruyter & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 13, and had constant westerly gales for over 40 ds.; put into Nassau Jan. 12 with loss of sails, leaking and short of provisions.

Schr. Geo. B. McClellan, Baker, New-Haven, for Norfolk.

Schr. Titmouse, Andrews, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. B. Young, Young, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Schr. H. B. Newcomb, Baker, Salem, for Tangier.

Schr. Avail, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Haveland, Fall River.

Schr. Yarmouth, Smith, Newport.

Schr. Fawn, Wiley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Village Queen, Wilkins, Providence.

BELOW—Bark Cardenas, Payne, Palermo Dec. 4.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 6—Arr. steamship Alliance, from New-Orleans.

7th—Arr. steamship Nereus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6—Passed up for Norfolk, brig Express, from Baltimore.

Passed out, barks Wavelett and Invergil, from Rio for New-York.

7th—Passed out, brig Pastora, for Barcelona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6—Cld. ships Colima, for Rio Janeiro, with 3,500 bbls. of flour; Derby, for Mazatlan.

Sld. ship Haze, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

R. Noble—schr., from Sidney, C. B., for St. Domingo, Jan. 18, lat. 23, lon. 62 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Nassau, Jan. 27, bark Sarepta, from Havana for New-York, with loss of sails and leaking; brig Petrel, from Liverpool for Liverpool, with loss of main-boom, &c., and schr. Chilo, from Boston for Georgetown, S. C., also in distress.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—The steamship Nebraska, from New-York, has arrived out.

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